FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol VI No 180 *14 September 1984*

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CARTAGENA CONSENSUS MEETING CONTINUES

Argentina's Alfonsin Speaks

PY131528 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1341 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Argentine President Raul Alfonsin's speech to the foreign and economy ministers of the Cartagena Consensus nations' meeting in Mar del Plata, Argentina -- live]

[Text] Ministers and delegates: The purpose of this meeting is to adopt new political actions concerning the foreign debt issue. In other words, we must start to modify the course of the events in the international financial situations of our countries because we are aware that the policies adopted by the large creditor centers reduce our capacity to attain growth and prosperity, endanger the fate of our peoples, and threaten our independence in adopting the necessary measures to guarantee peace, progress, and justice in our countries.

We are all members of the Latin American ontinent and we are united by common views and objectives that are rooted in our histories. We have conducted a fight for emancipation for almost a century and this fight still continues to eradicate the last vestiges of colonialism.

However, the effort that has been made by many generations has on several occasions been threatened by foreign factors. Today these same foreign factors are again hindering the legitimate desires of our people and undermining the stability of the world economic system.

The deterioration of the overall situation of developing countries has been followed by a financial deterioration, which has opened an even larger gap, and which threatens not only the standard of living of our peoples, but also the foundations of the international system. In fact, we developing countries are currently confronting not only an increase, but also an increasing complexity in the restrictions adopted by developed countries on Latin American imports, as well as an unfavorable financial situation.

The system of distribution of wealth is not at stake, but rather the principle of coexistence, that is, the political legitimacy of the international system under which we live. We believe that the stability and peaceful development of the international system must be based on fundamental ethical principles because it must benefit not only some but all communities, and it must allow the reconciliation of opposing national interests by seeking to resolve conflicts through concerted and solidarity actions.

It is said in some circles that the worst point of the foreign debt crisis has already passed, and everything predicts a successful solution which will be within reach if the debtors will only persist with the efforts they have made in the last few years. It would be wonderful, but we will not go into the polemics on the credibility of such predictions. We who are in government must not engage in polemics. I want to refer to basic concepts, because deplorably once again we are talking about different issues.

Speaking directly, and to avoid confusion for us, leaders of countries that are strongly integrated into the international economy, it is important to prevent a rupture in the banking system of creditor countries, the consequences of which are unpredictable, including the consequences on our economies and on the well-being of other peoples, consequences which we wish to avoid.

Perhaps we would have liked for this new concern about the strength of the financial system to have come up earlier, that is, at the time when, all opportunities being pursued to make profits, loans were granted without measure and without prudence.

But the fundamental point is that when we speak of the foreign debt crisis, we are not talking about the situation of the international private banking system. We are talking about the serious situation our economics are experiencing as the result of the heavy burden of servicing the foreign debt.

Were it not for this misunderstanding, it would seem redundant to emphasize our current situation. Last year the Latin American regional gross product fell by more than 3 percent, and adding this decline to the one that was recorded in the previous year, and taking into consideration the demographic increase in our continent, the regional gross product per capita in 1983 was 10 percent less than in 1980. We have gone backwards 6 years, since that same level was reached in 1977. This decline in productive activity has a broad impact on the well-being of our peoples, due to the additional deterioration of their incomes caused by the decline in the terms of trade of our economies, plus the increasing drain of resources in foreign debt servicing.

In the deterioration of our economies, which are unable to mobilize their productive potential, in the decline of employment and the standard of living of our peoples, in the emergence of imbalances that are difficult to correct even in economies more advanced than ours, lies the crisis of the foreign debt. And this crisis seems to be far from a solution.

The specter of a payment default has only been kept at bay at the expense of the impoverishment of our countries. How long can we persist, playing on the patience of our peoples and holding this responsibility as governors? All our attention must be addressed to the solution of the true problems behind the foreign debt if we intend to find a way out. For a continent that has regressed so much in such a short period of time, the announcement that some form of recovery is now under way and that some benefit can be gradually expected from that recovery is of little consolation. It would seem that the magnitude of the problem is frequently forgotten.

It should be recalled that the servicing of the foreign debt represented last year nearly one-third of regional exports and more than 3 percent of the regional gross product. Until 1981 the offer of new loans by the international private banks managed to disguise the seriousness of the burden being carried.

The new loans served as sources of financing for servicing the earlier ones. Thus, an ever-growing problem was being accumulated for the future. When the first serious payment crises occured in 1982, however, the credit flow suddenly ceased and the flow of money started to revert. Somewhat belatedly, private banking became aware of the vulnerable situation of its portfolio of loans in relation to the capacity for foreign payments of the debtor countries, above all, those with very large debts, many of which were from our region. When this circumstance coincided with the maintaining of high interest rates, the service of the accumulated debt far outnumbered the very much reduced entry of new capital, which now has resulted in arduous and costly renegotiations.

It has thus occurred that both in 1982 and in 1983 Latin America was converted into an exporter of capital to the creditor countries. Over $50 billion left our region in this way in just a couple of years, and the process continues during this year, 1984. The financial system, which in the decade of the 1970's became more and more dependent on loans by private banks in view of the deterioration of other mechanisms for the financing of development, is now showing us, without disguise, its most negative expression. The international commitments, undertaken with a view to the first and second decades of development, launched by the United Nations, commitments which implied the transfer by the developed countries of 1 percent of their national product to the developing countries, have now been forgotten.

Those commitments, results of hard negotiations which have never been wholly fulfilled, have now, paradoxically, become reversed. Now it is the developing countries which are called upon to transfer part of their national product to developed countries, and not the 1 percent per year that was promised, but 3 percent per year or more.

We cannot fool ourselves with the idea that this situation is improving, or above all, with the belief that it will solve itself and that no public intervention will be necessary. The recycling of petrodollars through the private international banks, at a cost that we are only now beginning to fully realize, played an important role in the financing of the deficits of the developing countries in the last decade. The system was exhausted, however, some 3 years ago and it will not recover by itself. The drain of funds caused by the mere servicing of the accumulated debt will continue, with consequences which have already been described, unless decisive measures are taken.

In the last few years many of the countries of this continent have again taken the road of democracy, and Argentina is one of them. We do not give up our hope to see ever more brother countries gradually join this movement. It is a hard struggle to overcome the conflict affecting our societies and to channel the conflicts into a political system expressing the feelings of the people. In the developed countries where, particularly after the hard-won victory over totalitarianism achieved in the last world war, democracy has been able to begin to fully consolidate itself, the public and the great political movements are looking with approval upon this expression of the will of our countries to continue on the road of progress by removing authoritarian regimes which lacked authority in the eyes of their own people and the other nations of the world.

But this task becomes even more difficult when a large annual charge is levied on our countries, which undermines a large part of their capacity for growth and the possibility of satisying some of the long-standing needs of our peoples. It is pointless to demand compliance with loan contracts just to be strictly adhering to the written provisions and to believe that the foreign debt issue can be overcome exclusively between creditor banks and debtors countries when the destiny of a society is at stake.

Such a grave problem must be confronted in the same way as the consolidation of Europe was sought after the war, that is, through a massive and coordinated intervention of public powers.

How can some people believe that the crisis or the worst part of it has been overcome when the democratic reconstruction of our nations and their capacity to adopt their own development measures are at stake; when our nations are submitted to a permanent outflow of resources to creditor countries; and when their production, employment rate, and income level are in a critical situation? The prospects in this regard are far from brilliant. We harbor serious doubts about the solidity and scope of the current economic recovery of developed countries. Furthermore, only a few dare to predict a decrease in interest rates, as most foresee the opposite.

In view of these circumstances, we are compelled to reiterate the call that gave birth to the Cartagena Consensus. It is a call for a constructive dialogue primarily with the governments of creditor countries and with the other interested parties, which are private banks and international financial organizations. These parties cannot hold debtor countries exclusively responsible for the debt issue and at the same time continue to turn a deaf ear to this call. The crisis is largely due to factors such as the fall in the volume of exports by developing countries and above all by the unprecedented, excessive increase in real interest.

Mssrs Ministers, we are confronted with two challenging tasks, which are to overcome the crisis and to do so while preserving our strength and independence. Our strategies must bear in mind these two tasks.

Attempts to overcome the crisis at any cost would only precipitate an even deeper crisis with discouraged communities and weakened economies. Similarly, seeking strong economies and increasingly autonomous states without a concrete strategy to resolve the crisis would be absurd.

Then what is the path to follow, or at least the starting point? The starting point is this Latin American meeting. We must meet to seek unity. However, it would be a pointless effort to appeal for unity without being totally aware of the real situation and without proposals to resolve the crisis. Therefore, let us recognize the real situation without any fears.

Observing Latin America dispassionately, we can discern two histories: the history of our will and the history of our actions. We have tirelessly spoken about the will to cooperate and to integrate. We have constantly invoked the need for unity. These are sincere words, but they are in contrast to a reality that can be summed up in a few phrases: Intergration makes no progress, cooperation is sporadic, and unity is only occasional. The opportunities and strength that have been lost cause consternation, due to the lack of coherence in Latin America. We all know about the exchange we could practice, and fail to practice; the cooperation that we are in the postion to promote; but that is only incipient. We know this, but frequently the undertaking seems so overwhelming and the obstacles so complex that we feel overpowered, even skeptical sometime. Let us recognize our lack of accomplishments and the doubts we naturally have about our possibilities to change this situation.

What lies at the bottom of these difficulties? What is the reason for this apparent powerlessness? Perhaps the greatest difficulty does not lie in the reality of the situation, but in the methodology. I want to explain this carefully. In practice, our differences, which are less profound than our similarities, end up taking precedence. Some differences are obvious, such as different levels of relative development, different forms of political organization, different degrees of complexity and efficiency in our administrative system. The other differences are as well known as those I have just mentioned, but we are use to hiding them. They stem from the idea, and especially the practice, of promoting external contracts in separate ways. We even act under the fear that our gestures of actions of regional solidarity may affect our national negotiating position. This happens because in many instances we have been made to feel that it might be so, to the point that some sort of reward and punishment mechanism has been put to work to weaken regional solidarity. Simply said, the unity we need is the unity others fear, and our weakness is, consequently, in accepting that the solution to a national problem depends on the fear of others. [applause]

We would be mistaken if we attempted to judge whether the attempts at preventing the unity of Latin Americans are good or bad. These attempts are just natural. But neither should we accept partisan opinions about the unity we must have. It has been said that we Latin Americans want to join forces so as not to pay our debt, for example. This is certainly not correct. Every effort our nations have been making clearly shows our predisposition to fulfill our international obligations. The intentions of Latin America become obvious through any assessment of what is going on.

The truth is that when remarks such as these are uttered, we are actually being told that unity is tantamount to confrontation. I would like to say that our unity is not confrontation, in the same way that EUropean unity has not been and is not confrontation. Our unity, our possible unity, amounts to making reality today something which has thus far been potential negotiating capacity. I repeat, method and not reality stand in the path to unity.

Therefore, I believe that we cannot devise mechanisms which would neglect to take into account our differences. It is not the question of waiting until we are all reasonably equal, but to find out how we can act taking into account these differences. Neither is it a question of sudden outbursts of regional solidarity flaring simultaneously in all our nations, ignoring the serious nature of pressing needs and pressures.

The proper method is to devise a course which would not be hindered by the differences between our nations and whose final yield will be greater than its possible cost. This course of action, in order to be effective, must take advantage of the things we have in common and in order to be useful it must deal with an emergency. But above and beyond abstract solidarity, it must be based on a reasonable and feasible political will to move forward.

I believe that the task of bringing us together should not be aimed at some vague and pershaps far away unity, but at a concrete and current issue. I also believe that reality is unequivocally showing to us that the urgent and peremptory issue is the economic crisis, the axis of this crisis being the foreign debt.

Ministers: the status of the current debt has very little in common with the situation prevailing in the seventies, however, it is still being handled in the same way. Solutions to a no longer typical situation are being sought through traditional means.

The situation is no longer typical for several reasons: first of all, the size of the debt; secondly, because the amount of the debt varies, prompted by causes almost entirely outside the control of the debtor countries; and thirdly, because this debt is one of the basic obstacles for the development of our economies. In sum, the debt issue today appears to be closely tied to the social and political fate of our nations. Furthermore, by affecting, as it does, the entire region, it threatens the global stability of Latin America. No one can deny that when Latin American stability is threatened, the stability of the entire hemisphere is threatened as well.

Ministers: Our debt is increasing its control over our affairs while our control of the debt is decreasing every day. This is called dependency. We must, therefore, accept the challenges I have mentioned and overcome the crisis, gaining strength and independence in the process. If we want to develop these two qualities, we must, at least to a reasonable extent, regain control over the issue. The target is to gain negotiating strength.

Dialogue does not mean severing the negotiations which each country is undertaking individually because they are necessary. What we need is dialogue capable of ensuring that this region will no longer allow its fate to be decided on the basis of accounting procedures of international finance. [applause]

All we need is political will, our political will, the political will which is up to us. Perhaps we will then be able to bring together the possible, this seed of unity, and the necessary, which is to come out of the crisis as independent nations. This will bring us a step closer to what we yearn for: Latin American integration.

Our victory or failure depends on no one else, but rather on our conviction and courage as we defend and enforce a right which no one dares to dispute: the right which every people have to peacefully develop toward the attainment of their material well-being. I feel that the quest for solutions to resolve problems stemming from foreign debt must go beyond the field of economic policy alone, to become part of the history of our struggle for emancipation.

Mexico Presents Proposal

FL131412 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0040 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Mar del Plata, Argentina, 12 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico today presented to the Cartagena Consensus meeting a proposal for a type of financial window which would help those nations most affected by the increase in interest rates.

Mexico's proposal was outlined in a confidential document which was presented to the top finance administrators from the foreign ministries of the 11 countries who form the Cartagena Group, which has been meeting since yesterday in Mar de Plata. The document, apparently presented at the technical working meetings by the Mexican Foreign Secretariat's Under Secretary for Economic Affairs Jorge Eduardo Navarrete, indicates the necessity for the IMF to create a compensation petitioning system where debtor nations could obtain a 3-year extension period for repaying the full amount due from interest rates.

Mexico's proposal is along somewhat the same lines as the one proposed by Colombian President Belisario Betancur in his letter to Argentine President Raul Alfonsin on the upcoming ministerial-level meeting to be held in Mar del Plata.

The Mexican document's title is The Establishing of a Window Within the Financial Compensation Service To Lessen the Effects of the Increase in Interest Rates. It proposes asking the IMF to consider, at its next meeting, the possibility of allocating a portion of the special rights on bank drafts to create a so-called financial window. The document adds that establishing this window would lessen the pressure on the international financial system, while the developed nations would also have a greater independence and flexibility in directing interest rates within their economic policies.

The Mexican working group felt there was reason to believe that the high interest rate would return to traditional levels over the next 2 or 3 years. They added that that was why it would provide a great relief to the nations making high interest repayments to postpone some of the payments for 3 years, a period in which it is thought the interest charges on the Latin American debt could return to traditionally lower levels. The text of the document states that the IMF used a similar formula to help the nonpetroleum producing nations to bear the impact of the 1973 increase in the price of crude.

Mexico's proposal warns that in order for the service to be truly effective, the immediately available amount of disposable resources should be large. The document states that it would be convenient if the IMF's technical personnel could thoroughly study the matter of the amount accessible, in order to seek a mechanism which would allow maximum accessibility without creating liquidty problems for the IMF.

It added that in order for this type of financing to achieve its objective of rectifying the pressures brought on by the increase in interest rates, the IMF should impose moderate conditions. The first condition would be that each member country explain its policies toward seeking medium-term solutions to its balance of payment problems. The second condition would be imposing a limit on the growth of the balance of payments.

Colombia's proposal also suggests the creating of a financial window, but in a different manner, one where the Latin American nations would be able to lessen the impact the increase in interest rates has made on them. The Colombian proposal signed by President Betancur stipulates three different requirements:

1. Soft long-term for the nations in order to cover a portion of the international interest rate which is above its long-term trend period.

2. Allow the repayment of the excess in interest rates to be in domestic currency and not in dollars.

3. Impose a limit on the percentage of each nation's income which would go to servicing the debt, and refinance, over the long term, the excess amount which would arise over this level.

Finally, President Betancur's letter warns that the only way of finding a permanent solution to the problem which threatens the political and economic stability of Latin America is to distribute the weight of the debt among those governments, businesses, and banks which are involved in it.

Bolivia's Fernandez Views Debt

PY120359 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Bolivian Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez Saavedra today arrived to attend the meeting to be held by Latin American foreign ministers in Mar del Plata. Upon arriving at Ezeiza Airport, he hosted an improvised press conference.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Even though Dr Kissinger did not say this a few hours ago when he arrived at this airport, it is known that the international banking system is very concerned about the possible creation of a debtors club and that Dr Kissinger may have traveled here because of that. What is your opinion on the matter, Mr Foreign Minister?

[Fernandez Saavedra] I have read in the papers that Mr Kissinger is in Buenos Aires and that he might give a couple of lectures on the matter. I know Mr Kissinger's opinion; it was included in an article that was published about 60 days ago. Regardless of his opinion, though, it is clear that the Latin American countries have consolidated a tendency toward joint action in connection with the foreign debt issue, no matter what this tendency may be called. This is the important thing. Latin American countries have also decided to raise the foreign debt issue in political terms and not from a strictly financial standpoint, as banks, obviously, and some international agencies may have expected.

[Reporter] The papers reported yesterday that President Raul Alfonsin will travel to Bolivia on 19 September to meet with President Siles Zuazo and that he may then travel to the United States or return to Argentina. What is your opinion on the two main topics that will be discussed, drug trafficking and the foreign debt issue?

[Fernandez Saavedra] During the meeting held in Quito on the occasion of the presidential inauguration, the Latin American countries signed a very important statement in connection with drug trafficking. We expect that we will be able to review the scope of this statement during a recess of the meeting on the foreign debt issue in Mar del Plata. We will then sponsor a stronger action by the Latin American countries in connection with the multilateral [word indistinct] of drug trafficking. This is very important, and both the Latin American and the industrialized countries are very much interested in joining efforts to eradicate once and for all drug trafficking and, particularly, cocaine trafficking in Latin America.

[Reporter] Mr Foreign Minister, the response to the Cartagena meeting has been a 1-percent increase in the interest rates. Do you think the same thing may happen after the Mar del Plata meeting?

[Fernandez Saavedra] I don't know. I would not say the interest hike was a specific answer to the Cartagena meeting. It rather appeared to be in line with an economic tendency stemming above all from the problems encountered by the industrialized nations and, particularly, from the U.S. economic policy. I believe the answer to the proposals of the Consensus of Cartagena cannot be evaluated over the short period that has elapsed since it was signed. We believe this is a process in which, sooner or later, creditors and debtors will inevitably have to sit and debate the issue from a political and not from a strictly financial viewpoint.

[Reporter] But your country unilaterally declared a moratorium on its debt a long time ago, right?

[Fernandez Saavedra] Yes, Bolivia has decided to temporarily suspend the repayment of the public debt owed to private banks. [end recording]

ALFONSIN SAYS POSITIONS MAINTAINED IN IMF ACCORD

PY132051 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1645 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Mar del Plata, 13 Sep (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin today said: I believe that the agreement achieved with the IMF constitutes an important accomplishment, and not just for Argentina. It clearly shows that we have not set aside the fundamental principles we opportunely set down and presented to the Argentine people, that we are not going to accept recessionary formulas, and that we are not going to permit the payment of the foreign debt to fall more heavily on the workers, that is, we will not turn salaries into a variable for economic adjustment.

President Alfonsin made these remarks to LR-1 Radio Mar del Plata after the speech he delivered here to the Latin American foreign and economy ministers. Setting aside conceit and boastfulness, which have no place here, I believe this is a very positive step, Alfonsin said.

About the government-labor-business agreement and the cooperation of political forces (Radical Civic Union and Justicialism), Alfonsin stated: We have always been in favor of this and said so all the time. I believe it must be discussed, because discussion is demanded by the pluralism of democracy, but with due respect for the forums of discussion. The institutions of the Republic must be protected because they are the forums for discussion. Without detriment to the right to defend one's sectorial interests, we have to understand that we need to work together to forge the nation's destiny, based on the common denominators that exist among Argentines.

MARTINEZ, GRINSPUN DISAGREE WITH KISSINGER ON DEBT

PY140052 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 13 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was yesterday reported as saying "Argentina seeks a confrontation between debtor and creditor nations instead of constructive dialogue."

Sources also reported that during a luncheon organized at the United States Embassy, attended by Vice President Victor Martinez, Ambassador Frank Ortiz, Kissinger, and a number of Radical and Justicialist legislators, the former secretary of state pointed out that he "could not recommend that my country invest in Argentina with the current level of inflation." Kissinger also told Martinez that Argentina must continue negotiating with the IMF, the sources said.

Martinez reportedly replied that the Argentine Government "at no time advocated a debtors club to confront the U.S. but rather seeks a dialogue to solve the situation."

Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun, for his part, yesterday warned Kissinger of the political consequences which could result from the "disproportionate efforts" demanded of Argentina by its foreign creditors.

Prior to paying an unexpected private visit to Grinspun yesterday morning, Kissinger told the press he believes the indebtedness of developing countries must be dealt with more as a political issue than an economic one. He also expressed confidence in "Argentina's recovery."

But in a press conference after his meeting with Kissinger, Grinspun said the visitor had not agreed with his own position that the debt problem is primarily political.

Grinspun said after meeting Kissinger that he had expressed the government's belief that the foreign debt should be rescheduled in a global agreement, rather than on a deadline-by-deadline basis.

Before seeing the minister, Kissinger told the press his visit here was strictly private and he would not present any case against the creation of a debtors club. "This country has a long independent history and does not need my advice on how to implement its foreign policy," he said. Kissinger added that debt rescheduling negotiations would be easier after the U.S. presidential elections in November.

Regarding the debtors club, Grinspun said "this is a semantic issue, because in fact we are meeting, as there are opinions in common, although each country has a specific debt situation."

In the evening Kissinger met with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, with whom he said he discussed "various international issues, including the Central American conflicts and the foreign debt of Latin American countries."

"As is logical, we cannot agree on every problem, but the conversation has been very useful and productive," the former U.S. official said.

Kissinger is to meet this evening with President Raul Alfonsin, when the latter returns from Mar del Plata, where he is to address the economy and foreign ministers of the 11 Cartagena Consensus nations who are discussing a joint foreign debt strategy.

Meanwhile, Economy Ministry sources said a virtual agreement had been reached with the visiting mission of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on an economic programme which could last 15 months. The mission is to return to Washington this weekend to submit the finished memorandum of understanding for the approval of IMF Director Jacques de Larosiere. De Larosiere's approval would imply the granting of IMF credits to Argentina and the encouragement of private creditor banks to resume debt talks with this country.

The sources said negotiations are taking place in New York to have creditor banks extend the deadline on 750 million dollars of a bridging loan granted last year which fall due tomorrow, in view of the virtual agreement with the IMF.

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST KISSINGER'S PRESENCE

PY132234 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2149 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 13 Sep (TELAM) -- Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger today said upon entering Government House that the consolidation of democracy in Argentina is of basic interest to the United States. On this occasion, a demonstration was carried out against Kissinger by a group of people on Rivadavia Avenue.

Kissinger was greeted by the presidential protocol director, Ricardo Pueyrredon, while about 1,000 people and members of the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo shouted "Murderer" and other hostile words at Kissinger. A police operation was carried out at the intersection of Rivadavia and 25 de Mayo Avenues to prevent the demonstrators from reaching the vehicle that brought Kissinger to Government House.

The demonstrators who repudiated Kissinger's presence were part of a group congregating in the Plaza de Mayo to go to the National Congress, made up of members of the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo and the Peronist youth organization.

GRINSPUN SAYS COUNTRY UNABLE TO PAY DEBT

PY131330 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1315 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Sep (NA) -- Argentine Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun today announced that Argentina cannot pay the $750 million due for the bridge loan that the IMF granted to it in 1982. Grinspun made this statement at the Airpark Metropolitan Airport this morning shortly before leaving for Mar del Plata where he will attend the meeting of the Cartagena group.

Discusses Debt Question

PY131900 Buenos TELAM in Spanish 1635 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 13 Sep (TELAM) -- Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun today discarded the possibility that the second meeting of the Cartagena Concensus countries will try to move the foreign debt problem from the economic area into the political area, adding that the most appropriate way to deal with the problem is by striking a balance between the internal social cost and the financial technical aspects.

As for the initiatives that are being considered in the circles of the Cartagena Concensus countries, Grinspun said that there is one proposing the creation of an additional fund to be put together by all countries of the world in proportion to their wealth. The richest countries of West Europe, the United States, and Japan will contribute proportionately more than the developing countries, which will share with smaller amounts. This additional fund will serve to subsidize the interest on the foreign debt. He explained that at this time the international interest rate stands at about 13 percent, and that, for instance, the countries will pay only 10 percent and the remaining 3 percent will be covered from that fund. Asked about the feasibility of putting this initiative into practice, Grinspun replied that it depends on political will and agreement of Western countries.

Answering another question, the economy minister said that the renegotiation of the Argentine foreign debt is not done through the IMF. What we are doing with the IMF is to agree on technical factors so that, at the appropriate time, we can request an extension of facilities from the IMF, he said. He then added that the renegotiation will be made in a timely fashion with our creditors and the IMF is not included in what we have to renegotiate, which is with the national export banks that form the Paris Club and the commercial banks.

CAPUTO, CHILE'S DEL VALLE DISCUSS BEAGLE CONFLICT

PY132248 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1346 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Mar del Plata, 13 Sep (NA) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and his Chilean counterpart, Jaime del Valle, held a meeting here this morning during which they discussed the papal mediation of the conflict over the Beagle Channel. The two foreign ministers are participating in the meeting of the Concensus of Cartagena countries, which was opened this morning by Argentine President Raul Alfonsin.

ANTISUBVERSIVE POLICE CORPS TO BE CREATED

PY131519 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 12 Sep 84 p 11

[Text] Mar del Plata (DYN) -- The government plans to create an antisubversive police corps but in no way could it be linked to paramilitary antisubversive groups which operated during the former military regime, Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli was quoted as saying yesterday.

In an interview published in the local daily LA CAPITAL, Troccoli said the corps "for the defence of constitutional order" would consist of professional men specially trained for the task "because it cannot be that the terrorist scourge find society unprepared and the state unarmed." The minister said similar professional corps did exist in other democracies "but in ours there will be no connection with those groups which operated outside the law." Troccoli also said the government was revising police edicts and court procedural measures to avoid lengthy periods of detention in jail either while police studied their dossiers or when awaiting or undergoing trial.

MILITARY UNABLE TO HASTEN RIGHTS COURTS-MARTIAL

PY120440 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 11 Sep 84 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Defence Under Secretary Horacio Jaunarena said yesterday the Armed Forces Supreme Council would probably be unable to produce rulings in the courts-martial for alleged human rights violations during the former military regime by the deadline granted by the National Criminal Court of Appeals -- about six weeks from now -- and it will probably be the latter court's job to "make a final decision." Jaunarena spoke to the press following a meeting with the high military court's president, Retired Air Force Brigadier Luis Fages. He said the main topic discussed was the Council's lack of "physical means" to speed up the human rights and Malvinas war courts-martial. The government has not yet signed into a decree the authorization to appoint more military judges to help the Council, and court members have protested recently that they lack space, staff, cars, and other items to carry out their work.

In July the National Criminal Court of Appeals granted the Council a 90-day extension -- to be allotted in three one-month periods -- and is expected to take over the cases if the military court does not finish on time.

Jaunarena admitted the possibility of a meeting tomorrow between President Raul Alfonsin and Fages.

Meanwhile, Defence Ministry sources confirmed that Minister Raul Borras and Army Chief of Staff Ricardo Pianta held an informal barbecue meeting at the Campo de Mayo base Saturday with the 13 colonels whose promotion to generals was approved by the Senate, and who will be officially promoted at a Government House ceremony on Friday. They also said Jaunarena had privately described conditions in the Supreme Council building as "deplorable" and ordered immediate fulfillment of the court's most pressing needs, including photocopying machines and tape recorders.

ARMY WORRIED OVER LACK OF MONEY, RECRUITS

PY132222 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2225 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Sep (NA) -- The Army maneuvers that were held a few days ago have caused concern at the Sargento Cabral noncommissioned officers school, which up to now has fewer than 400 applicants for the 1,200 vacancies in 1985.

In talks with Army officers it has been revealed that the Army lacks proper supply and combat materiel, which is endangering its operational capacity in case of war. In addition, a great number of qualified personnel have left the Army due to its current low salaries.

These shortages became evident during the military exercises conducted in Campo de Mayo, where the lack of infrared night sights, which were proven to be essential during the Malvinas war, and also the lack of helicopter fuel and of modern war materiel was clearly evident.

Personnel from the Sargento Cabral noncommissioned officers school participated in the maneuvers. The officers of this school are concerned over the low number of applications (less than 500 applications for 1,200 vacancies in 1985) resulting from the low salaries of Army noncommissioned officers, who are leaving in increasing numbers for this reason.

This problem is even more serious since the noncommissioned officers who are requesting retirement are specialists in such technical matters as communications, health, electronics, machanics, and other fields where the human factor is considered essential.

The Malvinas war taught lessons that were not wasted on the Army's officers. Examples of this are the officers sleeping with the troops in tents, eating the same food with them, and sharing the problems of a military campaign with them, habits that were altogether unknown before the war, as the officers have admitted. According to reports from the Sargento Cabral students, the officers, from the rank of colonel downward, participated in the maneuvers under equal conditions. This did not occur before 1982, since the officers did not sleep with the troops, eat the same food, or spend the whole day in the field with the troops.

Regarding the shortage of military equipment, most of the officers said that the Argentine industry, mainly the Military Industries, can manufacture it as soon as the political decision is made to make the necessary modern weapons in the country. The Army officers proudly reported that the Military Industries have designed and made a mortar shell that has a longer range and greater power than any other in the world, reaching a range of 9 km and also having remarkable destructive power. They also revealed that a 155-mm cannon made by the Military Industries will be commissioned next year and that it is considered to be a great technological achievement.

Most of the military men showed strong nationalism and expressed their wish that Argentina become an arms manufacturer of international standard in the near future. The medium-sized Argentine tank (TAM), which is produced here under German and Austrian license, was strongly praised for its technical design, and there is the possibility of improving it in the immediate future.

Regarding the infrared night sights, it was said that the Military Industries has developed the technological requirements to manufacture them and that only budget considerations may prevent them from being made. The officers also insisted that only the Army's strong esprit de corps has prevented a greater number of desertions by specialized personnel and that they hope the situation will soon be corrected by the authorities.

DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS MILITARY NOT PLOTTING COUP

PY132046 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Defense Minister Manuel Cardenas Mallo gives no importance to the pamphlets that have been circulating within the Armed Forces.

In a statement he made at Government Palace, Minister Cardenas Mallo said that the pamphlets, which were clandestinely introduced into the Armed Forces, lack any identification; therefore, they are apocryphal and have no importance.

The defense minister held talks with President Hernan Siles Zuazo at Government House and then spoke with the media regarding the incitations for a coup.

Reiterating statements recently made by the information minister, Cardenas Mallo stated that the Armed Forces are not engaged in a coup attempt. However, he admitted that pamphlets are being circulated that are promoting and inciting a coup attempt but that the Armed Forces commanders give them no importance. They are just part of the psychological war that has also spread to the troops struggling against the drug trafficking in the Chapare area.

The defense minister went on to point out that no sector of the Armed Forces is engaged in a coup attempt, as is claimed in the apocryphal pamphlets.

Cardenas Mallo, in answering journalists at Government House, asserted that it is true that the Armed Forces do not have the necessary elements to struggle against the drug traffickers, because the country's economic situation does not allow it.

Defense, Interior Minister Concur

PY140121 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2242 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Excerpts] La Paz, 13 Sep (EFE) - The Bolivian defense and information ministers today stated that everything is normal in all the country's military units.

Information Minister Mario Rueda told Radio Cristal that Army Commander in Chief General Simon Sejas confirmed to him yesterday that "the documents had not come from any military unit."

According to Rueda, an international news agency "transmitted a dispatch that referred to an imminent coup in Bolivia and that this information was used by a local morning newspaper (the rightest EL DIARIO) to publish an alarmist headline."

The information minister acknowledged that Bolivia is experiencing a crisis that has its origin in the Chaco War (which took place 50 years ago) and that currently it is even more serious, but that "this does not mean a coup is imminent."

Moreover, Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata yesterday acknowledged in Cochabamba that the conspiratory plans of the paramilitary groups and of those who are against the democratic process have not yet been quashed.

Siles Har Military Support

PY140205 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] The military High Command tonight expressed to President Hernan Siles Zuazo its support of the democratic process and its complete obedience to the Constitution during a 1-and-1/2-hour meeting with the president at Government House.

The meeting was attended by General Alfredo Villarroel Barja, commander of the Armed Forces; General Raul Lopez Leyton, Armed Forces chief of staff; General Simon Sejas Tordoya, Army commander; General Oscar Villa Urioste, Air Force Commander; and the chief of staff of the Navy acted for Navy Commander Admiral Edwin Vargas, who is in Guayaramerin on an official mission. The official spokesman of the meeting was Gen Alfredo Villarroel Barja, who in answer to Panamericana said:

[Begin recording] [Villarroel] We came to talk with the president, who is the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, about some (?press reports) concerning an imminent coup. We told the president that the situation in the Armed Forces is normal and that tranquillity prevails. We are involved in our specific military tasks (words indistinct) therefore we are not involved in that type of (?activities). On the contrary, the Armed Forces support the Constitution, the mandates of the Constitution [words indistinct] the legally established government. We support the democratic process. [passage indistinct]

[Unidentified reporter] Can it be said that the conflict in the Command and General Staff School of Cochabamba has been overcome?

[Villarroel] There is no problem. The activities at the school are normal, the students are going to school, and the academic year has been normalized.

[Reporter] Do you know whether the Armed Forces intelligence services know the whereabouts of Colonel Saravia?

[Villarroel] Col Saravia has been retired from the Armed Forces. I believe this case is under the jurisdiction of the Interior Ministry.

[Reporter] However, it has been reported that Saravia continues to maintain contacts with military elements and that [words indistinct], which is why I am asking.

[Villarroel] Col Saravia, retired, has ambitions [words indistinct]

[Reporter] Changes have been announced in the Military High Command for October [words indistinct]?

[Villarroel] With regard to the changes in the Military High Command, this is a prerogative of the president. The changes will be made when he thinks they are necessary. [end recording]

These were the remarks of Armed Forces Commander Gen Alfredo Villarroel Barja.

VIOLENCE FLARES IN SEVERAL UNIVERSITIES

PY140217 Paris AFP in Spanish 0027 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 13 Sep (AFP) -- Within the framework of the conflicts that are rocking the country's universities, violent confrontations between students and police, which concluded with several wounded and more than 20 arrested, broke out today in the Chilean city of Antofagasta. This is the most serious confrontation that has taken place in the past 11 years in that city, and it took place 9 days after a student and a government agent were shot dead when the police disloged striking students from Atacama University, located in northern Chile.

In Santiago, the students of Catholic University put up barricades in the neighborhood of the eastern campus and the university's authorities suspended classes. There were no arrests. At the University of Santiago, 18 students were expelled for having participated in demonstrations against General Augusto Pinochet's government, according to student leaders.

Moreover, the most serious incidents took place at the University of Antofagasta, 1,400 km north of this capital, where hundreds of young people put up barricades in the Gran Via District and shouted antigovernment slogans. The Carabineros launched tear gas bombs and shot at the students with rubber bullets. The demonstrators then entrenched themselves between the high buildings of the district and replied with stones, according to press reports. The disturbances lasted more than 5 hours, but it has not been possible to obtain any official information.

Both in Santiago and Antofagasta the students are asking for an end to the military intervention in the universities, which was decreed 11 years ago by President Augusto Pinochet's government.

CARABINEROS TO INTENSIFY PATROL OPERATIONS

PY131305 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] General Oscar Torres, commander of the metropolitan area Carabineros, has stated that the vandalistic actions that have been carried out lately are of a criminal nature.

Gen Torres participated in a coordinating meeting presided over by Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa at La Moneda Palace. At the end of the meeting, Gen Torres said that in view of these actions, Carabineros will intensify patrol operations. Asked about the measures to be adopted, he said that they will be adequate. Gen Torres said that all those arrested will be put at the disposal of the courts and that the corresponding legal measures will be adopted. Gen Torres remarked that the incidents that have occurred over the past few days are of a clearcut criminal nature.

GOVERNMENT MODIFIES EXILE LIST FOR AIRLINES

PY131354 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0259 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 12 Sep (EFE) -- The Chilean Government today modified the list of exiles that has been distributed among airline companies because it had to remove the names of approximately 80 people who have died or who have already returned to Chile. On 10 September the Chilean Defense Ministry submitted to the airline companies a list of 4,942 exiles in order for them to consult the Chilean Government before they sell a ticket to the people included on the list.

The list includes the names of the daughter of the late President Salvador Allende, Beatriz Allende Bussi, who committed suicide in Cuba several years ago, and of her sister Laura Allende Gossens. The names of Guillermo Mela Rossel and Domingo Leonardo Severino Arevalo have been added to the list.

The new list continues to include the names of Communist leaders Jaime Insunza and Leopoldo Ortega, who are hiding in Chile because the government has ordered their expulsion. The new list also includes the names of Communists Rene Largo Farias and Luis Godoy, who have been banished to the interior of the country.

DIPLOMATIC NOTES TO EXPLAIN RECENT PROTESTS

PY132332 Paris AFP in Spanish 1703 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 13 Sep (AFP) -- The Chilean Foreign Ministry today promised to send explanatory diplomatic notes to all countries that have expressed concern over the recent bloody confrontations between the opposition and the military government of President Augusto Pinochet.

The days of popular demonstrations against the military regime ended with nine persons dead [words indistinct] warned that dissidence will be fought with greater severity in the future. The events, which have taken place within the framework of growing social violence, have prompted a wave of criticism from foreign governments and political groups.

Many of these protests are the result of bad information, which the Foreign Ministry intends to correct with a report on the facts, some sources stated.

The explanatory notes will have a specially prepared text for each of the governments interested in the Chilean process, including those from Europe and the United States, the sources added.

Commenting on a speech by Pinochet on the extension of his term in office to 1989, the Department of State has reaffirmed its support of dialogue in Chile seeking a return to civilian rule. The EEC expressed a similar attitude when its ambassadors to Santiago this week decided not to attend an official ceremony marking the 11th anniversary of Pinochet's coming to power.

POLICE REPORT ON OUTCOME OF DEMONSTRATIONS

PY140311 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Vandals carried out 350 violent actions in the country on 4, 5, and 11 September. This information was disclosed by police sources, who reported that the violent actions included bombings; lootings; setting fire to vehicles, public facilities, and bus stations; and attacks on trains and police vehicles. One of the most serious attacks involved gunfire directed at a police bus in the western part of Santiago. The police also reported that the losses run into the millions.

COURT ALLOWS ANIBAL PALMA'S RELEASE ON PAROLE

PY140341 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] The seventh chamber of the Appellate Court of Santiago has confirmed, by two votes to one, the release on parole of Anibal Palma. The Appellate Court has thus confirmed the decision passed down by lower court Judge Juan Manuel Munoz, who authorized Palma's release prior to approval by the higher court. Anibal Palma has been under arrest since 9 August charged with alleged embezzlement of public funds.

GOVERNMENT CHANGES PRIEST'S PLACE OF BANISHMENT

PY130042 Paris AFP in Spanish 1453 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] La Serena, Chile, 12 Sep (AFP) -- The local Human Rights Committee today reported that the military Government of Chile has suddenly changed the place of confinement of Catholic priest Rafael Maroto, who is linked to the proscribed Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR]. The organization reported that Maroto was taken by the police to the semiabandoned village of Inca de Oro, 900 km north of Santiago, which is located in an inhospitable desert region. The priest, 71, was spending his 90-day banishment in the coastal resort of Tongoy, located 400 km from the Chilean capital.

It must be recalled that the government punished him for his action as a spokesman for the MIR, which supports armed struggle against President Augusto Pinochet's regime.

Just before his arrest, Santiago Archbishop Juan Francisco Fresno had restricted the pastoral activities of the priest for refusing to give up his political activities.

CENSORED MAGAZINES APPEAR WITHOUT PICTURES

PY132312 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0311 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 12 Sep (EFE) -- The magazines ANALISIS, CAUCE, and FORTIN MAPOCHO have been published with blank spaces where pictures and drawings were to have appeared. The emergency zone command has ordered that these magazines and APSI cannot publish pictures or report on their first pages about the latest national protest.

CAUCE has a large blank space on the cover, indicating that Pinochet's picture was supposed to go there. FORTIN MAPOCHO did not publish on its cover the drawing of its main character, Margarita. It only published her monologue: "Of all the deaf people, the worst kind is the one who does not want to leave." On its cover ANALISIS published a report on "Allende's Last Hours," with a blank space saying "Pictures censored."

Meanwhile, the Santiago Second Military Court has indicted journalists Emilio Filippi and Alberto Gamboa for allegedly offending the Armed Forces. In Chilean law an indictment means there is enough evidence to presume that the accused is responsible for the crime under investigation and therefore preventive custody of the accused is allowed.

Emilio Filippi is the director of the Christian Democratic magazine HOY and Alberto Gamboa is a former director of the newspaper CLARIN, which was closed at the time of General Pinochet's military coup in 1937.

The indictment of the two journalists is based on a book entitled "A Trip Through Hell" which describes the sufferings of the writer in the concen ration camps as a political prisoner during the first years of the Chilean military regime. It was written by Gamboa and published in part by the magazine directed by Filippi.

CHILEAN LEFTIST ON OUSTING OF GOVERNMENT

PY121830 Paris AFP in Spanish 0135 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Sep (AFP) -- Former Chilean Foreign Minister Clodomiro Almeyda today defended here the use of any suitable means to put an end to General Augusto Pinochet's spurious government. It is an illegitimate government, and therefore we are not forced to obey it or recognize it, Almeyda stated in a press conference granted in Buenos Aires shortly after arriving for a 10-day visit.

The former Chilean foreign minister during the government of the late constitutional President Salvador Allende admitted that there are disagreements among Chilean opposition forces regarding the most effective method to face Pinochet's regime. Some sectors want to abandon the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP], which is made up of the Socialist and the Communist Parties and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR], because it favors the use of all forms of struggle in accordance with the opportunity, need, property, and possibilities, he stated. But Almeyda, leader of the most leftist faction of the Socialist Party, said that the use of any suitable means to put an end to the spurious government is legal.

Almeyda said that the days of Pinochet's regime are numbered, but admitted that it will be very difficult for a Brazilian-type transition to take place in Chile as is the desire of the United States. He stated in this regard that it is impossible for Pinochet to conduct the transition period under the tutelage and control of the Armed Forces, which has caused the failure of the opening attempts.

Almeyda also discarded the possibility of a return to democracy in his country in the Argentine or Uruguayan manner, and added that the struggle in Chile will be stronger than the process which has preceded the institutionalization in other nations in the southern cone. He added that there exists a certain spontaneity in the current Chilean popular movement which is a challenge and message to the political parties, which undoubtedly are not as active as before.

He said that judging from the results of the latest protest, the conditions are becoming appropriate for a national stoppage. It has been a very decisive step, perhaps not the last one, but it is certainly very important for the preparation of a climate necessary for a strike which will make a strong blow to the dictatorship.

Referring to the imminent agreement between Chile and Argentina, which will put an end to the century-old conflict over the Beagle Channel, Almeyda stated that President Raul Alfonsin's proposal to work decisively for the solution of the border conflict has had a positive effect in Chile. To a certain extent it has forced the Chilean Government to adopt a similar position. Moreover, it undermines the pretext of the two countries' Armed Forces for maintaining a military structure, which has no relation whatsoever with the state of our economies and with the living conditions of our peoples, he stated. He said that with the peace agreement, Pinochet would have fewer arguments to defend an arms buildup as he is doing now, although it is clear that while he remains in power peace will not be achieved.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ARGENTINE ECONOMIC SUMMIT

PA131617 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Bogota -- The Colombian delegation to the foreign and finance ministers meeting of 11 Latin American countries, which will continue the discussions on formulas to deal with the huge foreign debt, left today for Mar del Plata, Argentina. Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo and Finance Minister Roberto Junguito Bonnet are the Colombian delegates to the economic forum in Argentina. They are in charge of presenting President Belisario Betancur's proposals for dealing with the problem to their colleagues. The 11 countries attending the Mar del Plata meeting are Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, and Colombia, whose combined foreign debt totals approximately $300 billion.

In a letter addressed to the heads of state of these 11 countries, President Betancur set forth the need to hold a political dialogue between debtors and creditors, and to find possible formulas for deactivating the foreign debt time bomb. The meeting opened last Monday at the technical level and will continue tomorrow at the ministerial level. Argentine President Raul Alfonsin will deliver the opening speech. The meeting in Mar del Plata will continue until 14 September. This is the follow-up meeting to the one held last June in Cartagena, Colombia, in which the delegates approved a consensus document. The conclusions reached during the Mar del Plata meeting will be submitted to the IMF and World Bank when they hold their governors' meeting.

CONGRESS REJECTS PART IN NATIONAL DIALOGUE

PA130440 Paris AFP in Spanish 1542 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Bogota, 12 Sep (AFP) -- The opening of a "national dialogue" proposed by the left-wing guerrillas to seek solutions to Colombia's socioeconomic problems was dealt a hard blow today when it was rejected by Congress. The leaders of the House of Representatives and Senate sent a message to President Belisario Betancur, the promoter of a peace process with the guerrillas, informing him that they will not participate in the planned "national dialogue." The legislative leaders argue that "the Congress is the natural forum to solve the country's problems" and that they believe that a different mechanism would not only be unnecessary but would harm democracy. The "national dialogue" was demanded by the M-19 [19 April Movement] (nationalist), the EPL [Popular Liberation Army] (Maoist), and ADO [Workers Self-Defense] (Trotskiyist) guerrilla groups as a means to discuss and find a solution to the country's socioeconomic problems. This mechanism was included in the clauses of a truce agreement that they signed with the Betancur government on 24 August and that led to a cease-fire on 30 August. According to local analysts, the legislature's refusal to participate in the "national dialogue" could destroy all of the peace efforts by Betancur who has been able to considerably reduce the guerrilla activity. Congress indicated that it respectfully views the interest and the efforts to achieve the participation of the various social and political groups in the study of Colombia's problems.

MILITARY FORCES INSPECTOR GENERAL ON SUBVERSION

PA131836 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 10 Sep 84 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] General Luis Alberto Andrade Anaya, inspector general of the military forces, told the Colombian (Todelar) Radio Network that the problem of subversion should not only concern the Armed Forces, but also the remainder of the population. He also denied the rumors of division within the Army.

Andrade Anaya said that "it is absolutely false" that the high military commands gave an ultimatum to the government to evacuate the 19 April Movement, M-19, guerrillas from Hobo and Corinto municipalities, which they were occupying when they signed the truce with the government.

Gen Andrade Anaya also expressed his concern to the network over the possibility that the guerrilas will not comply with the peace agreement or try to obtain power by voting. He said that "the country has witnessed the attitude assumed by the Armed Forces regarding the country's pacification process." He added. "The Armed Forces have felt that something had to be done about subversion, which it considers an eminently political problem, for a long time." "The subversive forces are fundamentally struggling for power and since it is a political problem, it should be given a political solution," Andrade Anaya said.

The inspector general of the military forces also disclosed that according to documents seized from the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Columbia, FARC, this organization intends to seize power in 1990 or before. Gen Andrade Anaya added that "it will depend on the attitude assumed by the democratic sectors to find a solution which also meets the general hopes for social justice and political fair play and to prevent the consequences of a costly and bloody revolution that could entirely change the traditional system that the military has respected."

AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OVER M-19 RECRUITING DRIVE

PA130020 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 8 Sep 84 p 9 A

[Article by Jorge Parga Vanegas]

[Text] Neiva -- Government and social authorities today expressed concern over a recruiting campaign that was initiated by the southern front of the 19 April Movement [M-19] following the signing of the cease-fire agreement in Hobo. The departmental government has reported that some 40 young men and women have been recruited by the guerilla column led by Gustavo Arias Londono, alias "Boris," a lawyer, in the municipalities of Campoalegre, Algeciras, Gigante and Garzon. The issue was discussed yesterday by the Departmental Security Council in response to clamorous appeals in the media from parents who want the guerrillas to return their children. The subversive group, which finally left the town of Hobo last week, is now at a farm located near Tres Esquinas, in the municipality of Gigante.

The authorities attribute the decision of several youths to join the M-19 to a recruiting drive carried out by the M-19 leaders while they were in Hobo to sign the truce agreement. Some of the parents said that their daughers joined the guerrillas for "purely romantic reasons."

Spokesmen for the regional security organization have said that public order in Huila has improved greatly and that the truce is being strictly observed in that part of the country. They expressed the hope that several people, who are still being held hostage, including Idelfonso Orozco, Mariano Sanchez, Silvio Burbano Vargas, Ernestina Guzman Aroca and the industrialist Sandro Nando Pungillupi, will be promptly released.

TERAN COMMENTS ON GOVERNMENT STANCE ON LATIN DEBT

PA131801 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] The 11 most indebted Latin American countries are meeting in Mar del Plata, Argentina, to search for a common strategy for paying their foreign debts, which are estimated to total some $328 billion. Foreign Minister Edgar Teran discussed the Ecuadoran position on the meeting.

[Begin Teran recording] The objective of the meeting is to listen to the statements that will be made by the president of Argentina at the beginning of the meeting and to discuss them. The meeting will be attended by the foreign ministers and the economy or finance ministers of the 11 countries involved. Ecuador will not issue a statement, but several joint statements will be issued on the topics discussed, which will include the income of credit organizations, the extension of payment terms, the possibility of obtaining soft loans for payment of interest that exceeds the existing interest on long-term loans, and many of the economic measures that have been adopted. Most importantly, we must destroy all of the protectionist barriers created by Europe, the United States, and the Latin American countries and start trade on the path to a full and open recovery. In other words, there must be a change in the world so that more trade and production are generated. In this way, the huge Latin American debt, and not only the Latin American debt, will be able to be paid. [end recording]

It should also be remembered that the Ecuadoran Government has officially stated its support for bilateral negotiations on the the debt, according to each country's situation, but did not dismiss the need for also dealing with the situation multilateraly.

PERCOVICH, LEGUIA COMMENT ON SHINING PATH

PY122122 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2318 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Sep (TELAM) -- Peruvian Interior Minister Luis Percovich and Labor Minister Joaquin Leguia today stated that it has been fully proven that the Shining Path subversive group is linked to the drug trafficking business.

During a press conference held at the Peruvian Embassy in this capital, the two Peruvian ministers also noted that the Armed Forces are in charge of the repressive measure and that they execute, plan, and control repressive operations subordinated to the constitutional authorities.

Percovich, who referred in detail to the terrorist organization and its modus operandi, admitted the existence of abuses in the implementation of repressive measures, but noted that these cases are being punished by the civil courts.

The Peruvian interior minister said that the savage and vulgar way that the Shining Path operates reveals that they have lost their direction. He then disclosed plenty of data that proves that the subversive group receives support from abroad.

In referring to the group's ties with the drug traffickers, the minister pointed out during the various raids on cities the Shining Path members' main task has been to release those persons charged with drug trafficking.

Minister Percovich revealed that the subversive actions increased with the purpose of destabilizing democracy, noting that their operations reached their peak in 1983 when they perpetrated 4,000 attacks. He pointed out that these attacks are harming the Peruvian economy, not only because of the damage they cause but also because they have reduced the tourist flow, especially to Cuzco, by approximately 80 percent.

Percovich also said that it is obvious that this group is receiving foreign support because it has been proven that Peruvian bills have been printed in Colombia with paper brought from Germany, which is where the Peruvian state has its legal currency bills printed.

For his part, Labor Minister Joaquin Leguia stated that the working class does not support the Shining Path. He said that the actions of this subversive organization have been condemned by the two labor unions in Peru, one of them of a communist leaning and the other social democratic.

Answering a question, Leguia admitted that he had met with his Argentine counterpart, Antonio Casella, with whom he had discussed subjects related to their ministries. He said that while 4 percent of the Argentine citizenry is fully unemployed in his country, this problem affects 10 percent of the Peruvian population. He stated, however, that in Peru, as a consequence of the massive migration of peasants to the cities, 62 percent of the population is engaged in informal activities, private or family businesses that up to a certain extent harm the Peruvian financial position.

Leguia ended by referrring to the small influence the Shining Path has on the working class. In this regard he mentioned an attack against a German enterprise that renewed its activities after a 90-day stoppage for repairs and an attack against a small mine that will also resume operations in approximately 2 months.

GOVERNMENT BLOCKS FUTURE FIRING OF PUBLIC WORKERS

PY131335 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0454 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Montevideo, 13 Sep (EFE) -- Approximately 24,000 public servants hired during the 11 years of the Uruguayan military regime have been granted job stability through a law issued today. According to the provisions of this law issued by the Council of State, the legislative body which replaced Congress after the coup d'etat, all public servants with 5 months or more seniority cannot be fired after the democratic government comes to power. Usually the legally guaranteed job stability applies only to those public servants who have a career and have completed a period of probation.

The employees hired by the dictatorship, who were not included in the proposed budget, could have been dismissed had not the law which grants them job stability been approved today.

Political sources expressed some surprise at the action of the regime, which further expanded the already overblown Uruguayan bureaucracy, one of the most serious problems the incoming government will have to cope with, in view of the alarming fiscal deficit and tax pressure.

GENERAL MEDINA DISCUSSES POLITICAL SITUATION

PY140014 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 5 Sep 84 p 5

[By Abel Gomez]

[Excerpts] Tacuarembo -- Army Commander Lieutenant General Hugo Medina has said here that he does not know whether he will be confirmed in his post on 1 March 1985, since that depends on who assumes the nation's presidency. He also said that "no one has been expelled from the country for trying to meet with Ferreira Aldunate. The only people who have been expelled are those people who have tried to interfere in domestic affairs. Those people who have come to the country are carrying out political activities, but not in a public manner. Therefore, it is difficult to determine how they are interfering." Medina was thus referring to Adolfo Suarez and Argentine politicians who visited the country recently and the presence, up to yesterday, of members of the Socialist International headed by Carlos Andres Perez.

When he was asked about the political moment the country is experiencing, the Army commander stated: "I believe that it is developing normally, although the political parties have not yet started their political campaign. I believe that things are developing as expected.

When he was asked whether the media had acted correctly since the decree restricting this sector's activities was derogated, General Medina said: "The important sector of the media, shall we call it, has behaved correctly and moderately, but one weekly has gone overboard and commited some excesses that we have tried to conceal.

Regarding the subject of replacements in the High Command, which was discussed during the meetings at the Naval Club that ended with an agreement between the political parties and the Armed Forces, he stated: "The problem of the High Command, which has been commented on, discussed, and even bandied about, I would say, is a problem that will have to be sorted out by the new government authorities who will be elected and the military command. Therefore, we will see what will happen in due time.

MORALES LAUDS GUYANESE DECISION ON CLOSING MINES

PA122341 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Venezuela views with satisfaction the Guyanese Government's decision to close down 17 mines in the Essequibo territory, Foreign Minister Isidoro Morales Paul has said. Approached by reporters on the issue, the foreign minister said that Venezuela's position not to recognize investments made in the Essequibo territory is correct.

He told the reporters that no date has yet been fixed for the visit of the UN special envoy, Diego Cordovez, to Venezuela. Cordovez' visit is intended to try to settle the claim.

ENERGY MINISTER SAYS OPEC SOLIDITY REAFFIRMED

PA132138 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 6 Sep 84 p D 5

[By Cayetano Ramirez]

[Excerpts] OPEC has reaffirmed its solidity and capacity to make adequate decisions at the right time, said Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, Venezuelan energy and mines minister, at the end of a meeting yesterday afternoon with the ministers of Libya, Indonesia, and Nigeria, who are on an official visit to Venezuela.

Kamil Hasan Maqhur, Libyan minister and president of OPEC; Subroto, of Indonesia; and Tam David-West, of Nigeria, decided to establish formal contact with the Venezuelan president, as other missions have done with countries that are members of the OPEC and with producing countries that are not members, and began their activities in a work session with the Venezuelan energy minister and some of his main collaborators. They met with President Lusinchi at Miraflores in the afternoon.

The analysis made by the four ministers this morning ratified OPEC's evaluation that these ministerial commissions, in effecting their contacts with the chiefs of state and receiving their full support, have had positive effects on the behavior of the international oil market, Hernandez Grisanti told EL NACIONAL. There is a consensus among the ministers participating in the different missions that the organization is currently united and is reaffirming its solidity and capacity to make adequate and timely decisions in response to any situation.

Once again it was emphasized that the behavior of the oil producing countries that are not members of OPEC is very important for the stabilization of the market. Positive signs can be seen in the positions of these countries. Among the latest positive contacts that have been made with countries that are not members of the organization is that of Saudi Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani in Malaysia, a country that has recently become a relatively important exporter.

In his conversation with our journalist, Hernandez Grisanti who are accustomed to spreading rumors and trying to influence market trends have perceived that today OPEC is showing that it has the capacity to face difficulties and even modernize its work processes so that the consideration of problems and their possible solutions will be increasingly dynamic, with increased direct contact among the ministers of all the member countries.

It must be assumed that after the completion of the efforts by the different OPEC ministerial commissions which have visited some 20 countries, the organization's presidency will evaluate the global results which will give us a realistic and comprehensive view of the market situation, Hernandez Grisanti concluded.

$6.3 BILLION SURPLUS RECORDED IN BALANCE OF TRADE

FL132039 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0140 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico has recorded a $6.3 billion surplus in its balance of trade, Luis Bravo Aguilera, under secretary for foreign trade of the Secretariat of Commerce Industrial Development, announced today. At the opening ceremony of the 1984 National Conference on Foreign Trade, Bravo Aguilera said Mexican sales abroad amounted to $9.9 billion while $3.6 billion worth of products were imported.

He said it is probable that a trade agreement will soon be signed with the United States, but for the time being sales to the U.S. market will continue.

He stressed that subsidies to Mexican exporters had been withdrawn, and that it would not be for the United States alone to assess any type of compensatory tax on national products. He added that the lack of action on the part of the Mexican Congress and private sector with regard to a possible Mexico-U.S. trade agreement has to some extent hampered the continuation of bilateral negotiations.

Mexico has granted $6.3 billion in import permits and only 47 percent of them have been used, while last July $8.4 billion were granted and only 56 percent used, he said.

ADDITIONAL $7.5 MILLION TO BE LOANED TO NICARAGUA

FL121314 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0035 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Alfredo Alaniz, minister of the Nicaraguan Institute of Fisheries, today stated here that the Mexican Government will lend Nicaragua $7.5 million for the development of the fishing industry. He added that the loan will be used to buy 20 boats for catching sharks and that this is the second Mexico loan made for this purpose.

The Sandinist official said that he will meet with Secretary of Fisheries Pedro Ojeda Paullada to make preparations for the meeting of the Action Committee for Sea and Fresh Water to be held from 20 October to 2 November 1984 in Managua, within the framework of the Latin American Economic System (SELA). He added that Latin America, one of the richest fishing regions in the entire world, has relegated fishing to a secondary position that results in Latin Americans to consume only 3 kg of fish [per person] per year whereas Europeans consume 30 kg per capita while exporting 80 percent of their catch.

The Nicaraguan minister said that with the new Law of the Sea, which establishes national jurisdiction to 200 miles, the peoples of the area will be able to develop their fishing fleets as an industry and increase their fishing prospects.

Alaniz denied statements indicating that Nicaraguan fishing boats are entering Mexican waters illegally; he said the range of the Nicaraguan fishing fleet is greatly reduced.

$50-MILLION CREDIT RECEIVED FROM FRANCE

FL052058 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1635 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- A spokesman for the Mexican National Finance Bank, Inc has reported that France has granted Mexico a $50-million credit that will be used to promote the import of French-made capital goods.

He added that the agreement was signed by authorities of the French Bank of Foreign Trade and the Societe Generale de Paris on the one hand, and the National Finance Bank, Inc and the National Bank of Foreign Commerce (Bancomext) on the other, and seeks to enlarge Mexican production capacity.

He said the interest on the loan will be 10.35 percent per annum and the repayment of the capital will be made in four consecutive six-month payments with no grace period [as received]. Financing will be provided for up to 85 percent of the value of the goods to be imported.

He said that since 1983 the National Finance Bank, Inc and the National Bank of Foreign Commerce have been negotiating with different countries for new lines of credit for imports of spare parts, minor equipment, and machinery to assure the maintenance of present levels of production. The spokesman stressed the fact that these lines of credit are now in effect with such countries as Brazil, Canada, Spain, United States, Hungary, England, Italy, Poland, FRG, GDR, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela, and the USSR. He said that with this type of financing foreign suppliers can count on guaranteed cash payment upon presentation of the corresponding bills of lading, and Mexican entrepreneurs can acquire necessary goods and financing the moment they need them.

ROMANIA OFFERS $50-MILLION LINE OF CREDIT

FL132324 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2204 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 13 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The National Finance Bank, Inc [Nafinsa] today announced here that Romania has extended a $50-million line of credit to Mexico for the purchase of machinery and equipment. The Romanian credit will have an 8.5 percent annual interest rate and will come due in 5 to 8 years, depending on the type of goods Mexico imports, according to Nafinsa.

NICARAGUAN TRADE MISSION TO VISIT 'SOON'

FL051347 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0110 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Sep (NOTIMEXO -- Mexican Ambassador in Nicaragua Augusto Gomez Villanueva said here today that a Nicaraguan trade mission will soon visit Mexico to expand bilateral trade relations. Before leaving for Managua, Gomez Villanueva said that during the last meeting between officials of the two governments in Nicaragua, the possibility of diversifying trade was considered. He said that the counterrevolutionary groups, which are destroying Nicaragua's productive units, are currently obstructing bilateral trade relations and harming Nicaragua's foreign trade. The Mexican diplomat asserted that the Contadora Group, comprising Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama, favor political negotiation over weapons.

PARTIES STATE STAND ON NATION'S FOREIGN POLICY

PA130359 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 8 Sep 84 p 4

[Report by Ubaldo Diaz and Roberto Vizcaino]

[Text] While the National Action Party [PAN] and the Mexican Democratic Party [PDM] expressed themselves against Mexico's foreign policy, the Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI] the leftist parties, the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico, [PSUM] the Socialist Workers Party [PST], and the Peoples Socialist Party [PPS], expressed their support for President Miguel de la Madrid's guidelines on Central America and Latin America in general.

At a regular session in the Chamber of Deputies, the representatives of the various political parties reviewed the government's second report in the area of international policy. PRI member Enrique Leon said that "in the area of international policy, reason must prevail over fanaticism, and wisdom over ignorance." He added that in a war there will be no winners.

Leon Martinez was the last speaker at this session. He answered critics of Mexico's international policy of saying that "Mexico's actions abroad and its domestic policy are congruent." Mexico defends world peace because "we have a firm social peace" and a solid political system. He said later that Mexico will continue to serve as a bridge for communication and negotiation among several Latin American countries and even the entire world, for the sole purpose of preserving peace.

National Action Party [PAN] member Bernardo Batiz said at the beginning of his speech that in today's world we must go from being mere passive observers of developments to being protagonists of the history that we must write. He added that the PAN members uphold the principles of "solidarity with the national life, and we want those same principles to prevail in the area of international relations. For this reason, we agree with President De la Madrid that international law is the basis of peaceful coexistence."

For his part, Arnoldo Cordova said in behalf of PSUM that the Mexican executive branch's policy needs the solidarity of many nations whose common interest is the peaceful solution of the conflicts and achievement of peace. He said that Mexico's major problem is its bilateral relations with the United States, especially now that the "new right" has the world on the verge of destruction and war, while it acts throughout the world with the greatest impunity. In that country, he went on, fanaticism, intolerance, and warmongering madness have taken over power and with increasing force are leading the U.S. people toward precipices and abysses into which we, too, can be flung.

For his part, Mexican Democratic Party member Raymundo Leon talked about the solidarity expressed by President De la Madrid with those Mexicans who will be affected by the Simpson-Mazzoli Law in the United States, and he proposed the creation of an emergency social aid program to confront the problems caused in Mexico's border cities by our deported countrymen.

Ricardo Govela spoke next on behalf of the PST to say that his party fully endorses Mexico's policy of struggle on behalf of economic, educational, and cultural cooperation among nations.

PPS Deputy Francisco Ortiz Mendoza indicated that Mexico must proceed with its international policy in support of the Central American peoples and disarmament.

COSTA RICA

EDITORIAL: SECURITY MUST BE TOPIC FOR DEBATE

PA132112 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 5 Sep 84 p 14

[Editorial: "After the Changes"]

[Text] After President Monge made some changes in his cabinet, we waited a few days, which were necessary to rid the facts of all personal bias, to discuss a topic that has been on the minds of all Costa Ricans for a considerable period of time. This topic is the national security problem that must be debated serenely and earnestly because our survival as a nation depends largely on the solution we find for it.

Without ignoring the presence of Nicaragua armed to the teeth at our northern border, because Nicaragua tries to quickly form America's third largest Army after that of the United States and Cuba, and without forgetting that this neighboring nation is dominated by communism whose avowed universality leads it to expansionism, we will try to pose the problem without making it a response to the Nicaraguan threat because this would lead us to propose, as some government officials told us, an unreal security apparatus while, in view of the real threat that cannot be ignored, what must be done is the strengthening of our military and security identities.

A long time ago, our police organization, which we describe as our security, was overtaken by history which made it obsolete and useless.

When our country was a haven for peace and tranquillity, our urban and rural policemen and customs and traffic policemen, as well as a host of similar organizations that appeared and were later organized, were more than sufficient. Every 4 years the government in power appoints a number of people to these organizations who do not have definite jobs because the government has an electoral obligation to them and has "to plug them in" somewhere. Clearly, these people have not been trained so that the government can give them "authority."

The traditional policeman can no longer function properly in a world of cocaine traffickers, white collar criminals, ETA and Tupamaros terrorists, arms peddlers, guerrillas, and murderers.

The country needs a true, solid, capable, and unified police organization, not many poor organizations. This was foreseen many years ago by Carlos Manuel Vicente who turned the village and town police into the Rural Guard. This was practically swallowed and overshadowed by the jealousy and competition among police bodies. This was also foreseen by Alfonso Carro Zuniga who, at the beginning of this government, tried to merge the Civil Guard and the Rural Guard under an Interior Ministry. This effort also failed because of political dissension within the National LIberation Party. Angel Edmundo Solano struggled hard to raise the status of the Civil Guard by increasing their salaries, providing better equipment, and fostering stability through Civil Service protection. The truth is, however, that all has been in vain. Political interests and intrigue have defeated all efforts.

This problem has been considered by many people who have tried to find a solution. When changes occurred in the cabinet, for a brief moment we harbored hopes that the real, deep national security problems would be seriously considered. However, there are no indications that this will happen.

We cannot continue to have underpaid police organizations whose members have barely received primary school instruction, and neither know or understand the laws to be enforced. What is even worse, there are deep rifts in each of these police organizations.

Meanwhile, armed organizations move about and appear to be ready to clash with each other at a moment's notice; groups preparing for antidemocratic subversion train in the country and abroad; international criminal organizations try to install cocaine processing plants in our country and Minister Solano recently insisted that there are arms dealing organizations that receive millions. All this is occurring among us, while we dare not propose the national security problem with the earnestness it deserves. Some shun the topic for fear they will be labeled warmongering; others, forpure laziness; others, because they profit from the prevailing situation and want to maintain it. Finally, there is always someone who feels he is being personally mistreated and persecuted when the topic is discussed.

Our national security could not be more vulnerable and it will continue to be as long as we neglect to treat it properly. Some day we must begin discussing these things without hysteria, rancor, or calculations, keeping in mind the country and democracy, and knowing that a state's prime responsibility is its security because otherwise it would cease to exist.

COMMUNIST PARTY REGISTRATION DECISION REVERSED

PA131928 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 6 Sep 84 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Supreme Electoral Tribunal overruled the Civil Registry's resolution prohibiting the Communist Party's registration. On 20 August Civil Registry Director Rafael Villegas issued a resolution denying the Costa Rican Communist Party's registration petition which was submitted by Manuel Enrique Delgado Cascante. Delgado Cascante appealed the resolution to the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, which issued the following ruling yesterday afternoon:

Whereas:

1. The Civil Registry General Director in a resolution issued at 0900 on 20 August 1984, based on the reasons set forth in the resolution, resolves: "...Not to proceed with the registration petition for the Costa Rican Communist Party submitted by Manuel Enrique Delgado Cascante, as president of the party's executive committee."

2. The Supreme Electoral Tribunal is aware of the resolution, as a result of the appeal submitted by Manuel Enrique Delgado Cascante, as president of the Costa Rican Communist Party National Executive Committee; and,

In relation to the registration of political parties, Article 67 of the Electoral Law establishes that: "upon receiving a registration petition the Civil Registry director will publish a notice, which in summary will contain the contents of the petition, and will have 5 days from the day of its publication to lodge any objection."

According to what this article and Article 64 of the same law establishes, the Civil Registry must order the publication of the notice and ask the Census and Records Department to examine the list of supporters to verify if they registered in the national electoral census and if they are registered with another party. The Civil Registry decided not to proceed with the registration petition of the Costa Rican Communist Party without complying with what the law establishes. For this reason, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal has decided to annul the resolution on this occasion, without contravening a future decision, so that the Civil Registry can proceed to give the party's registration petition the legal, customary procedures given to all political parties' registration petitions.

Therefore: Without contravening a future decision, the resolution is overruled so that the Civil Registry General Directorate can give the Costa Rican Communist Party's registration petition the legal, customary procedures given to all registration petitions submitted by political parties.
[Signed] Francisco Saenz Meza, president Juan Rodriguez Ulloa, Isaac Ortiz Chacon, Carlos Vieto Asch, secretary

NICARAGUAN YOUTHS ASK FOR POLITICAL ASYLUM

PA140143 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Twelve Nicaraguan youths ranging from 18 to 21 years of age have asked for political asylum in Costa Rica, claiming to be fugitives of the compulsory military service imposed by the Marxist-Leninist regime of Nicaragua.

The youths, residents of Nicaragua, carrying the freedom torch, entered our territory and immediately were taken over by the Costa Rican authorities. Some of them were identified as Marvin Jose Morales, Jorge Rivas, and Israel Briceno.

Meanwhile, a spokesman of the Nicaraguan Embassy in San Jose said that the diplomatic mission would make no comment without having more details. In fact, it was said that the embassy has no information on the matter.

The youths who asked for political aslym were taken to San Jose in a private vehicle, according to Colonel Rivera, of the North Command. They will be interrogated by members of state security on arrival in the capital to establish whether they are political exiles or if they are to be given some other status.

Elsewhere, it was reported that this is the first time that such a situation has arisen in the handing over of the freedom torch. It was also revealed that many Nicaraguan refugees in Costa Rica took advantage of the incident to exchange greetings with their Nicaraguan relatives on the border.

Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez said that his office is now awaiting the request for political asylum from eight [as heard] Nicaraguan students who accompanied the freedom torch up to the border point as Penas Blancas. The request must contain the elements to be studied by the Foreign Ministry's legal department to determine if the students merit the status of political asylum.

EL SALVADOR

AUSTRALIA'S HAYDEN ARRIVES, TALKS WITH VIDES

BK140950 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, who is visiting El Salvador, says the government there expects a major guerrilla offensive in the next few days. Mr Hayden arrived in El Salvador today and immediately held talks with the defense minister, General Vides Casanova.

Mr Hayden said the general had told him that the Salvadoran Army was bracing itself for a major offensive from antigovernment guerrillas in the next 3 to 4 days. The foreign minister said he had been told that the Army had received reconnaissance information about troops and armament movements and had intercepted guerrilla communications.

Before leaving Nicaragua for El Salvador, Mr Hayden said he believed the forthcoming Nicaraguan elections would be fair and democratic, a view not shared by the United States. He said that generally speaking, he found the political conditions in Nicaragua to be better than he had expected.

UNGO MEETS FOREIGN MINISTER CHEYSSON IN PARIS

PA131553 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2339 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Paris, 12 Sep (DPA) -- Guillermo Ungo, president of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front's, FDR, political branch, met today with Claude Cheysson, French minister of external affairs.

Ungo, who arrived in Paris on Sunday, told the press that his talks with Cheysson have dealt with the Central American situation, particularly in El Salvador, as well as the meeting of the foreign ministers of the 5 Central American countries, the 10 EEC countries, Spain, Portugal, and the 4 member countries of the Contadora Group scheduled for 28 and 29 September in San Jose.

Ungo has stressed that "big results" are not to be expected from the conference, but that the conference should be viewed an an important step toward the establishment of a common European stance which would differ from that of the Reagan administration regarding the Latin American conflicts.

Later, Ungo stated: "Of course, although it is true that Europe can help find a peaceful solution for the conflicts in the region, it is also true that Europe lacks the power to make decisions and, in addition, its role becomes difficult because of Reagan's insensitive, hard policy that is dominated by ideological contradictions."

Ungo finally asserted that Reagan's reelection might lead to an attack against El Salvador and that war would spread throughout the region. He also expressed his willingness to meet with Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte without conditions, but reiterated that Duarte is a "prisoner of the extreme rightists."

INSURGENTS OCCUPY FIVE RADIO STATIONS

PA132100 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2005 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Five radio stations were occupied at 1230 [1830 GMT] by a special commando unit of insurgent groups that proceeded to play propaganda recordings that were broadcast for almost 30 minutes. In the recordings, the FMLN issued a summary of activities it has carried out and referred to the anniversary of the independence of the country, indicating that there will be real independence.

The radio stations that were occupied were: Mil Ochenta, Femenina, Vanguardia, YSC [Radio Internacional] and El Mundo. The rebels' transmission was interrupted a few minutes before 1300.

VINCEREMOS REPORTS OCCUPATION OF STATIONS

PA140321 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Units of the Marco Teo Cruz commando unit at noon today, Thursday, occupied several radio stations in Sal Salvador, eluding the security devices set up by the Duarte regime in our capital city.

The commandos entered several radio stations in San Salvador and transmitted recordings carrying the voice of our FMLN vanguard throughout the national territory.

At noon today, our Salvadoran people heard through several radio stations of the capital city our revolutionary message. The following is one of the recorded messages heard by our people through the radio stations occupied by the FMLN:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified woman] For the past 163 years, the Central American peoples have struggled for a true independence that would permit them to exercise their right of self-determination. Expressions of this year, the year of freedom, are:

The heroic struggle being waged by our Guatemalan brothers for many years against one of the bloodiest regimes of Latin America.

The victorious popular Nicaraguan revolution, which overthrew the Somoza dictatorship in 1979 and set up the foundations for a new society, resisting and defeating the counterrevolutionaries supported and financed by Mr Reagan.

The strong popular democratic movement underway in Honduras, where the people are opposing the submissive regime of Suazo Cordova, which has accepted the sad role assigned to it by the U.S. imperialists in their plans of military intervention and aggression against the Central American people.

In El Salvador, we are living historic moments. The decision of the Salvadoran people to be free is expressed in the uprise of [word indistinct] headed by Indian Anastasio Aquino in 1932, which was brutually repressed by General Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez, killing over 30,000 peasants.

In this heroic action was born the authentic leaders of the revolutionary struggle, martyrs who offered their lives in defense of the true interests of the exploited classes. [end recording]

This was one of the voices heard throughout the nation at noon today, Thursday, in various radio stations of the capital city. Our revolutionary greetings to our urban commandos in San Salvador!

FARABUNDO MARTI DECRIES ARMY ACTIONS, KILLINGS

PA130329 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] We have read the names of children, elderly people and women brutually killed by troops of the Atlacatl Battalion on 30 August, on the banks of the Gualcinga and Sumpul Rivers, and in the villages of El Limon, La Haciendita, El Tamarindo, Las Huertas, (Aguataya) and (Carache), all within the jurisdiction of Nueva Trinidad, San Jose de las Flores and Las Huertas, in Chalatenango Department.

Our correspondent has reported that peasants who survived the massacre have said that many of the bodies of the persons killed were thrown into the Gualcinga River, west of Nueva Trinidad.

We are also strongly protesting the arrest of more than 45 persons by the Atlacatl Battalion in these areas, who were taken to the Chalantenago garrison. We have learned that the criminal Army has delivered these persons to the International Red Cross Committee, and that they are currently at a humanitarian center as displaced people. We do not know if Duarte's Army has delivered all of the persons arrested by the Atlacatl Battalion in Chalatenango Department. All these peasants from Chalatenango lived happily in these areas. The puppet Armed Forces have come here to arrest them and to take them away by force from their homes and crops. Same as in Tenansingo and in many towns in the interior of the country, the dictatorship's Armed Forces are the ones that are terrifying and massacring the population, forcing them to abandon their homes and crops.

We urge the International Red Cross Committee to make the proper arrangements in order that the civilian population captured in Chalatenango by the criminal Atlacatl Battalion [words indistinct] demanding from Jose Napoleon Duarte's genocidal regime the immediate trial and punishment of the commanders of the criminal Atlacatl Battalion, who killed some 36 children, elderly people, and women in Chalatenango.

We urge the Salvadoran church, humanitarian and human rights organizations, national and foreign press to go to the areas where the massacre took place, and confirm the genocidal action of Jose Napoleon Duarte's regime troops. We demand punishment of the criminal commanders of the Atlacatl Battalion! We demand a stop to the bombings against the civilian population during military operations!

GUATEMALA

EGP SAID TO INFLICT CASUALTIES, CAPTURE ARMS

PA140129 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 13 Sep 84 p 4

[Text] An international news dispatch reports in Guatemala that the Poor People's Guerrilla Army, (EGP), claims that it killed 67 and wounded 19 Guatemalan Army personnel in actions in Huehuetenango and El Quiche Departments during the month of August.

All the casualties, the report says, resulted from harassment operations against security forces in (Nevaj) Municipality, El Quiche Department, and (Pimenton), in Huehuetenango Department.

(Pimenton) is on the border with Mexico. It was also reported that 38 firearms, 9 fragmentation grenades, munitions, magazines, and miscellaneous military equipment were seized during the actions. The EGP has been active mostly in El Quiche Department and its surrounding areas.

LOBOS ZAMORA SPEAKS ON REFUGEES IN MEXICO

FL131144 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Guatemalan Minister of Defense General Rodolfo Lobos Zamora [title, rank, and name as received] said here today that the economic restrictions imposed on Guatemala by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) do not endanger that nation's democracy.

Upon his arrival in this capital, where he will participate in the celebration of the 174th anniversary of Mexican independence, this representative of the Guatemalan Armed Forces said that, on other occasions, his country had been in the same circumstances and had resolved them without compromising its national sovereignty. He also said that Guatemalan President Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores opposes the imposition of new taxes and the devaluation of Guatemalan currency, economic strategies sometimes required by the IMF.

When questioned regarding the problem of Guatemalan refugees, Lobos Zamora, who is also chief of staff of the Guatemalan Army, said that the mass exodus was due to the presence of communists who cross the border of the two countries to cause problems; he added that they will never achieve this goal because the Mexican and Guatemalan Armed Forces reject this provocation. He said that, although the presence of subversive groups in Guatemala is not a threat, it is true that these small groups cause serious problems for the Guatemalan people because they burn towns and destroy schools.

Later, Lobos Zamora denied that there are any foreign military advisers in Guatemala or that the Guatemalan Army raids southeast Mexico.

The Guatemalan defense minister said that his country is in the process of institutional reform on the eve of general elections for president, mayors, and members of Congress. In conclusion, he said that a new constitution is being written that will govern the Guatemalan people during the coming years.

HONDURAS

M-LIDER CRITICIZES U.S. 'GUNBOAT DIPLOMACY'

PA140108 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Liberal Democratic Revolutionary Movement [M-LIDER]:"political message"; date, place not given]

[Text] Liberals, Hondurans, militants of M-LIDER:

Let us remember during our homeland's month that it is our duty to rescue our nation's dignity and sovereignty.

Recently, one of the United States' most powerful battleships, the USS Iowa, plied the waters of the Gulf of Fonseca and the Caribbean. Its captain said that this warship did not come to our area to participate in maneuvers or to build up the military arma- armament at the almost permament U.S. bases in Honduras. What, then, was its mission? A Honduran deputy tartly remarked that its military mission and the goals of the honorable Honduran Congress are one and the same. Was it by chance that its presence here coincided with the official opening of negotiations on the military agreements between the United States and Honduras and the secret visit to our country by Langhorne Motley, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Latin American affairs, under what appears to be a revival of gunboat diplomacy and an inadmissible campaign of pressures to make U.S. private interests prevail over the attempts at redress promised by the new Honduran Armed Forces High Command, which has expressed its determination to restore our dignity and safeguard our country's interests in accordance with what really befits it as a sovereign and independent state? Is this an attempt to continue Honduran military involvement in the conflicts of neighboring countries, pursuing the same policy of complacency toward the Reagan administration, which harms and sacrifices the nation's interests and has resulted in complete failure, seriously compromising our national sovereignty and getting nothing positive in return, and, on the contrary, further damaging our poor image in the concert of nations? International dispatches recently reported that Honduran soil is being used as a springboard for intervention in Nicaragua, a fact that the Honduran Foreign Ministry continues to deny without success. The U.S. Department of State and Central Intelligency Agency, CIA, have revealed details on how Thomas Posey, director of a so-called office of Civilian Military Assistance that has its headquarters in Alabama easily entered Honduras with arms and munitions for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries who, supported by U.S. mercenaries, conducted several air raids against Sandinist Army military bases. According to the official reports, the helicopter that was recently shot down had flown into Nicaragua from an airstrip in Honduras. Such developments have prompted Senator (Frazer) to repeatedly voice his suspicion that the U.S. installations and troops in Honduras are giving logistic support to the antigovernment groups in Nicaragua. He thus proposed a motion to strictly forbid the establishment of permanent military structures in Honduras.

It is hard to believe that while the United States becomes engaged in direct talks with Nicaragua at Manzanillo, there are attempts to use Honduras as an instrument of pressure and intervention in the domestic affairs of third countries.

As Luis Anderson, secretary general of Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers [ORIT] recently said, the U.S. military presence in Honduras poses a great danger to the Honduran people because it stands as a potential source of war and because it openly contravenes the Contadora Group's peace proposal, which both the Honduran Foreign Ministry and the United States purport to support.

The reform of the military treaties with the United States should not be done behind the backs of the Honduran people as in the recent past; our country's sovereignty is at stake. The reform can be submitted to the public in an exercise of democracy such as is the custom in the United States, where the Congress safeguards the U.S. people's interests. Hondurans are entitled to know the extent to which their most sacred interests are being compromised.

Therefore, warnings and charitable tourism on the part of warships like the USSR Iowa are out of place in Honduras, especially at a time when Honduras has expressed the need to restate its requirements vis-a-vis a war apparatus that attempts to entangle it in the conflict.

NEW FACTION ORGANIZED WITHIN NATIONAL PARTY

PA131633 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 1 Sep 84 p 4

[Text] The first national assembly of the Rafael Leonardo Callejas National Recovery Movement [Movimiento Nacional Reivindicador Rafael Leonardo Callejas], Monarca, was inaugurated two nights ago in the capital. Yesterday, the movement asked the National Electoral Commission of the National Party of Honduras, PNH, to amend several articles in the electoral regulations in order to participate in the political organization's internal elections that are scheduled for 30 September.

The assembly included the participation of 78 delegates from 16 departments throughout the country and was held at the Palmira Building.

The Monarca assembly elected lawyer Rafael Leonardo Callejas as coordinator general of the movement. The national directorate was also elected as follows: Donaldo Suazo Tome, president; Raul Aguero Neda, vice president; Ruben Dario Zepeda, secretary; Marco Tulio Gutierrez, treasurer, and Ramon Rufino Mejia, sargeant at arms. The members were also appointed as follows: Humberto Pinto Mejia, Andres Torres H., Antonio Padilla, and Felix Cerna. Amilcar Aguilar Cruz and Ana Maria de Duron were appointed alternate members. The national consultative council was appointed as follows: Jorge Fidel Duron, Napoleon Alcerro Oliva, Salomon Jimenez Castro, Carlos Torres Lopez, Arturo Bendana, Efrain Reconco Murillo, Carlos Rodriguez Williams, and Cesar Tome Rapalo.

On Thursday night, the assembly approved the decree creating the Monarca movement, which has a permanent status. The movement's statutes were approved yesterday.

PNH National Electoral Commission President Luis Bogran Fortin and Secretary Raul Barnica Lopez explained all of the electoral regulations to the "Callejistas."

The Monarca assembly was also used to request the amendment of several articles in the electoral regulations.

Monarca asked the National Electoral Commission to always appoint the members of the departments' electoral commissions; however, they must be chosen by the membership. The post will be assigned by casting lots.

They also proposed that the departments' electoral commission be comprised of four, not five members, as stated in the electoral regulations.

Monarca leaders said to TIEMPO that they have become a permanent internal movement within the PNH, and that the movement has been recognized by the National Electoral Commission. Nevertheless, they asserted, they will officially register the movement with the PNH authorities.

With the organization of this movement as a permanent faction, the PNH will be comprised, as of Thursday night, by three factions: the official faction, Unity and change, and Monarca.

NICARAGUA

AUSTRALIA'S HAYDEN MEETS DEFENSE MINISTER

BK130924 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, who is on a tour of Central America, has held his first meeting with the leaders of the left-wing government of Nicaragua. Mr Hayden's visit [words indistinct] the country's defense minister, Mr Ortega, claimed there had been an escalation in fighting between government troops and antigovernment rebels on Nicaragua's borders.

The foreign affairs minister said he had urged the Nicaraguan Government to make the country's forthcoming election as free as possible. A Radio Australia correspondent, Martin Gillan, who is traveling with Mr Hayden, says the foreign affairs minister has urged Nicaragua's leaders to negotiate with neighboring Honduras, the rebels, and the United States.

Discusses Religious Freedom

BK131241 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 13 Sep 84

[From the "Australian Insight" program]

[Text] The Australian foreign minister, Mr Bill Hayden, on a tour of Nicaragua, has criticized the Sandinista Government for restricting religious freedom. In Mr Hayden's words there appeared to be repression of the Nicaraguan church. From Managua, Martin Gillan:

[Begin recording] [Gillan] The battle between church and state has been growing ever since the Nicaraguan revolution of 1979. The Catholic hierarchy says the revolutionary government is communist, and there have been constant calls from the pulpit opposing government policy, including the military draft. The church hierarchy wants the government to negotiate with the American-backed rebels -- a move the government strongly rejects. As a result, church rallies and masses have sometimes been disrupted by government supporters and there is censorship of church radio.

After his meeting today with Archbishop Obando y Bravo, Mr Hayden -- a confessed atheist appeared to be sympathetic towards the church's point of view.

[Gillan] Mr Hayden: Do you feel that there is any interference with religious freedom in this country?

[Hayden] According to the account I've just had from the archbishop, yes. There have been instances of thugs disrupting religious congregations while they've been worshipping and there has been no effective effort to stop that sort of disruption -- it included physical brutality. The church itself has a radio station, a small radio station, that has found that even though there have been publicly expressed guarantees from the Sandinists that censorship would be lifted, they are still required to submit the text of sermons to be broadcast from the radio station to the censor. It is an extraordinary situation, as the archbishop pointed out, where the sermons on the Gospels of Matthew have to be submitted. Now, it think that's wrong.

I'll be expressing my concern about that sort of thing. The Catholic radio station is not allowed to broadcast news reports. I think that's wrong too. That's the level of intrusive censorship now. One must bear in mind that the situation has considerably improved on what it used to be and what it was until fairly recently. But it needs to improve a great deal more if there is going to be a truly pluralistic society because pluralism is more than just a matter of a range of political parties participating in elections. It is also a matter of having the right to express differing views. [end recording]

AMBASSADOR BLAMES ARMS RACE ON U.S. AGGRESSION

FL131230 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0035 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Nicaraguan Ambassador to Mexico Edmundo Jarquin Calderon said here today that the problem of the Central American arms race [armamentismo] would be resolved if the United States stopped its armed aggression against Nicaragua.

The diplomat said that Nicaraguan defense needs are not determined by other Central American nations but rather by the armed aggression supported by the United States against Managua. He added that the United States limits the peace-seeking efforts of the Contadora Group, consisting of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela, by supporting its negotiating efforts while increasing the U.S. military presence in Central America.

He emphasized the fact that Contadora has played a significant role in containing the spread of fighting in the area; without its efforts, the situation in the region would have deteriorated rapidly, he said.

He concluded by saying that the most significant achievement of the 20 months of efforts by the Contadora Group was the obtaining of a gigantic flood of international support and expressing it organically in the search for a political solution to the regional conflict.

PASTORA-ROBELO RECONCILIATION AGREEMENT DETAILED

PA130430 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 6 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] Yesterday afternoon on the northern bank of the San Juan River, inside Nicaraguan territory, Commander Eden Pastora Gomez and Alfonso Robelo Callejas signed a reconciliation agreement. It reads:

Alfonso Robelo Callejas and Commander Eden Pastora Gomez, in a spirit of deep and democratic satisfaction, report to the Nicaraguan people and all free men of the world:

Today we have reached a full and sincere reconciliation between the sectors that we represent.

As a result of this reconciliation those organizations represented by us will continue to coordinate their actions to serve Nicaragua, its people, democracy, and peace.

The organizations that were represented at the meeting, which took place in a climate of cordiality and mutual respect, will continue functioning independently, always aware that their common enemy is that which tramples freedom and the Nicaraguan people's fundamental rights. We understand that our paths will never conflict and we will unswervingly continue marching along.

FERNANDO CHAMORRO SAYS U.S. INTERVENTION NEEDED

PA131535 Rome IPS in Spanish 1320 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Excerpts] San Jose, 12 Sep (IPS) -- It was reported in San Jose today that the leader of one of the anti-Sandinist rebel forces has stated that U.S. intervention in Nicaragua is necessary to end the conflict in that country.

Fernando Chamorro, military leader of one of Democratic Revolutionary Alliance's [ARDE] organizations, has told Costa Rican journalists that an eventual U.S. intervention would be "most beneficial for Nicaragua."

In June, ARDE split due to discrepancies between its highest political leader, Alfonsin Robelo, a former ally of the Sandinists, and guerrilla leader Eden Pastora, who also shared power with the current Managua government.

According to Chamorro, "there is no place for nationalist feelings against such an intervention" in view of "the Soviet-Cuban bloc's attack on Nicaragua." Chamorro considers intervention the most feasible short-term solution what would later allow Nicaraguans to reorient their society toward democracy.

PASTORA HOLDS SANDINIST OFFICIALS PRISONER

PA140210 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0051 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] San Jose, 13 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Guerrilla leader Eden Pastora said today that he is holdong several Sandinist politicians and government officials.

Pastora, military head of a faction of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), told ACAN-EFE in a telephone interview that a column which he was commanding captured Ray Hooker, an FSLN candidate to the constituent assembly. During the same operation effected on 9 September Patricia Delgado, delegate from the FSLN Politburo in southern Zelaya, and an unidentified state security official were also made prisoners.

Pastora said that the three "are at a safe place and are being treated humanely," adding that "within the next 48 hours we will make an offer to the FSLN communist regime" with regard to the prisoners' fate.

Pastora's columns are fighting the Sandinist regime in southern Nicaragua, near the Costa Rican border.

Government Note to Costa Rica

PA140423 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0348 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Managua, 13 Sep (DPA) -- The Nicaraguan Government tonight demanded that the Costa Ricans protect the lives of two FSLN leaders who were kidnapped a week ago by members of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE).

A Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry communique stated that the Sandinist government has reliable reports that indicate that Ray Hooker, candidate for the constituent assembly, and Patricia Delgado, the FSLN's political official in Laguna de Perlas, a town on the Atlantic coast, are in Costa Rican territory.

The communique added that the kidnap victims were taken from Nicaraguan territory to Costa Rica as a result of a new effort by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, that has the "mercenary forces" in its service, to affect Costa Rica's neutrality and cause misunderstandings between the two governments.

The Nicaraguan Government asked the Costa Rican Government to take measures to "find the whereabouts" of the two kidnap victims and "to protect their lives and physical and mental health and to obtain their release and repatriation." The note stated that Nicaragua is confident that Costa Rica will act in line with what has been requested.

CDN'S CRUZ RETURNS, DISCUSSES NATIONAL DIALOGUE

PA131903 Paris AFP in Spanish 1654 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Managua, 13 Sep (AFP) -- Arturo Cruz, top leader of the opposition Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board (CDN), today returned to Nicaragua "with the hope that the government will accept a national dialogue making our participation in the elections possible."

Cruz arrived at 0830 local time at the Augusto Sandino International Airport, where he was welcomed by about 100 CDN leaders and sympathizers.

The opposition leader, who the government has charged with "serving U.S. aggression plans," had no problem entering the country although he was greeted by State Security Director Lenin Cerna in the airport's protocol room.

As for a "national dialogue" in which the armed opposition groups would not participate at first, Cruz said: We are willing to take part in the dialogue as long as the government accepts our conditions.

Cruz was accompanied by CDN President Luis Rivas and vice presidential candidate Adan Fletes, who accompanied him on a "successful tour" of Costa Rica, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, and El Salvador.

Cruz said: The presidents of those nations agreed with us on the need to promote reconciliation within the Nicaraguan family to achieve peace.

Following brief statements, Cruz said that he would hold a press conference this afternoon to report on CDN actions in the immediate future.

Wants Election Guarantees

FL132122 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2005 GMG 13 Sep 84

[Text] Managua, 13 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Opposition leader Arturo Cruz, upon his arrival here today, said: If the Nicaraguan Government gives the anti-Sandinists sufficient guarantees, they will he able to participate in the 4 November elections.

After a political tour of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Costa Rica, and El Salvador, Cruz said the Democratic Coalition [Coordinadora Democratica], comprising four parties, two right-wing trade unions, and the major management organization, would insist on a national dialogue.

He said the presidents of the countries he visited are aware that the best way to achieve the peace Nicaragua needs is through political pluralism, which can be initiated by genuinely democratic elections.

In early August, the deadline passed for candidates to register for election for president, vice president, and the National Assembly but Cruz believes there is still time to participate.

Democratic Coalition proposals have included dialogue with the contras, separation of the state from the FSLN, and amnesty for former Somozist guardsmen. The Sandinists have said these points are not acceptable.

The right-wing Cruz was a member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, which named him ambassador to Washington in 1981. He resigned that post at the end of 1981 because of disagreements with the way the revolutionary process was being run.

The contra leader has spent more than 20 years in the United States but has not yet been able to stay 24 months in Nicaragua.

Denies Connection With Contras

PA130332 Paris AFP in Spanish 1519 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Sep (AFP) -- Nicaraguan opposition leader Arturo Cruz has denied that he has any connection with the "contras" who seek to militarily oust the Sandinist government, or with the U.S. CIA.

Cruz and other Nicaraguan opposition leaders participated last night in a forum with Salvadoran politicians and businessmen, most of them right-wing, to whom they explained their viewpoints regarding the situation in Nicaragua and the elections to be held in the country next 4 November.

"Even though we seem like strange animals, there is no military connection with our political goals, because we believe that power can be achieved through the vote," Cruz asserted. He emphasized that "we will even have less hope of a partisan army like the one which currently exists in Nicaragua," and added that the military apparatus is only a burden, and a democratic country must only have "a police force."

Our government platform foresees the demilitarization of Nicaragua and, in case of aggression, we would resort to the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, TIAR, or Rio Treaty, Cruz explained.

PPSC CANDIDATE PROPOSES DISSOLUTION OF CDS

PA140019 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Now it is the Popular Social Christian Party, PPSC, complaining about abuses. Their rally at (Las Mojarras) was boycotted. Mauricio Diaz [PPSC presidential candidate] also reiterated his party's stance: The CDS Sandinist Defense Committee [CSS] should disappear, and instead, pluralistic boards should be organized.

This is what Mauricio Diaz said:

[Begin Diaz recording] The PPSC, as a political organization opposed to the current government party, and also opposed to the political organizations that represent a threat to the return to the past, continues its political campaign by visiting several communities and areas of our national geography, taking our party's message, programs, and government platform. Precisely yesterday, we visited the community of (Las Mojarras) in the department of Managua, on the northern side of Managua Lake, from San Francisco Libre. Some 300 peasants participated in a rally, and heard a message from our Companero Antonio Jarquin, PPSC candidate to the National Constituent Assembly for the third region. We have taken a message of hope to these communities since these communities are going through very difficult times.

We would like to take advantage of this opportunity to make public that yesterday during our rally, some members of the Army began to shoot in the air, in a threatening action against the peasants who had gathered to hear the message from the PPSC.

We think that these attitudes, which will be duly reported to the Supreme Electoral Council, should be corrected. There is still time to correct these situations, before the political parties decide to take steps that would not contribute to the strengthening of the electoral process, such as [word indistinct] decision.

Meanwhile, we have been taking our message to the people, a message which has deeply impressed our citizens, in the sense that our party proposes two things: 1() The dissolution of the CDS, which we consider repressive structures that have lost their social value, and have become instruments of repression of the government's party. We propose that they be substituted by the community development committees, or [words indistinct] boards, for which we think that a special and specific law is necessary, in order to guarantee the autonomy of the rank-and-file organizations, of all government organizations, or of any party that assumes the the leadership of our country.

In addition to proposing the immediate dissolution of the CDS, which we consider contrary to the interests of the Nicaraguan citizens, the PPSC believes that they should be substituted by really democratic institutions, with representatives elected through democratic mechanisms, through a secret, direct, non-transferable vote. We also believe that the community members should be at the community level, which is the first social organization, and not in the way it has been done so far. At present, the appointments are personally selected, and only help the FSLN in carrying out its own party projects, without permitting the effective development of political pluralism in these organizations, which are eminently sectarian. [end recording]

PARTY LEADERS ON POSSIBLE ELECTION POSTPONEMENT

PA122123 Paris AFP in Spanish 1137 GMT 12 Sep 84

[By Arturo Gudino]

[Text] Managua, 12 Sep (AFP) -- According to the leaders of the Independent Liberal Party (PLI), the Nicaraguan Socialist Party (PSN), and the Popular Social Christian Party (PPSC), a postponement of the national elections scheduled for November might help find a peace formula for Nicaragua.

Representatives of those parties, which until last March comprised the Patriotic Front of the Revolution (FPR) along with the FSLN, have told AFP: "We cannot dismiss the possibility of postponing the elections until 1985."

However, they explained that this possibility has not yet been formally discussed with the FSLN, which would have to put forward this possibility within the government.

Postponing the elections would again open the door to the opposition alliance known as the Democratic Coordinating Board (CDN), which has abstained from registering candidates for the November elections because it believes that "there are not sufficient guarantees for holding free and democratic elections."

According to Socialist candidate Domingo Sanchez, "a postponement would be worthwhile even if the goal of achieving peace was not completely fulfilled."

"We cannot give the CDN a pretext for taking the armed path, under the argument that all the paths of achieving a peaceful solution to the conflict have been exhausted," Sanchez, a 74-year-old labor leader said.

Sanchez feels that the Sandinist government made a mistake when it refused to sit at the negotiating table with the CDN when the latter proposed a national dialogue without the presence of the rebel groups.

He also said that the government should differentiate between the former national guardsmen and the other opposition members like Eden Pastora and Adolfo Calero who, according to him, "might even participate in the elections if they laid down their weapons."

For his part, former Labor Minister Virgilio Godoy, the PLI candidate, advocates holding a multiparty summit meeting attended by the CDN "where the suitability of postponing the elections might be analyzed."

"The CDN's nonparticipation in the elections weakens the country's process of democratization and removes all possibility for a civilian solution to the war in Nicaragua," he warned.

Meanwhile, PPSC representative Mauricio Diaz expressed reservations about a postponement, but said that "if that helps avoid a large-scale war, I think we would endorse that position."

However, the three parties consulted stressed that the CDN'S abstention "is erroneous and merely strengthens the FSLN'S position at home." They indicated that at the international level the CDN'S abstention has undermined the credibility of the first elections held in Nicaragua since the revolutionary victory of July 1979.

"For the revolution the international cost has been quite high, but one must add that the CDN has endangered the country's security because its stance might lead the United States to implement 'Grenada-type' solutions," the PPSC'S Diaz noted.

However, Sanchez did not sound very condident that the FSLN will accept the possibility of postponing the elections. "Unfortunately, the FSLN does not usually make concessions when it is politically convenient to do so, but only when it is forced to by pressure," he declared. Finally, he said that what prevails in Sandinism are "radical positions exacerbated by intransigence. This is why 'the leaders' often fear taking steps they regard as negative, but which seen in a realistic light would be very beneficial for the revolution."

PCDN Against Postponement

PA122143 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Continuing with their bilateral talks, the Democratic Party of Nicaragua [PCDN] and the FSLN agreed yesterday that the elections slated for November should not be postponed, PCDN leader Sergio Torres has announced. According to Torres, his party has decided not to endorse a request by several other parties to the effect that the elections be held on a different date. According to the PCDN, it has the material and human resources needed to participate in the elections.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AGENCY REFORMED

PA122140 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] The revolutionary government has proceeded to create the Nicaraguan Enterprise for International Telecommunications [Empresa Nicaraguense de Telecommunicaciones Internacionales] thus dissolving the Nicaraguan Telecommunications Via Satellite Corporation. The enterprise will continue to be called Nicatelsat with its own resources, for an indefinite duration, and operating under the direction and control of the Nicaraguan Telecommunications and Postal Services Institute, Telcor.

According to the law creating Nicatelsat, this new enterprise is aimed at promoting and guaranteeing efficiency in international telecommunications. It will have the power to [word indistinct] equipment, make investments, and run, exploit, as well as maintain communicatons systems assigned to it in perfect operating conditions.

It will have an advisory board and a director who will be appointed by Telcor's minister-director and will issue the pertinent regulations for the operation of this new Nicaraguan enterprise.

FDN TO MINE SAN JUAN RIVER WITH U.S. HELP

PA130346 Paris AFP in Spanish 2134 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Quesada, Costa Rica, 12 Sep (AFP) -- The Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) is planning to mine the San Juan River on the border between Nicaragua and Costa Rica "in the next few weeks," "Commander Lobo," a leader of the anti-Sandinist organization, has said here.

According to the same source, "North American advisers" will participate in the mining of the river. With the mining of the river, the FDN wants to hinder the mobilization of the Sandinist government troops which recovered that route in June from the control of the forces led by Eden Pastora.

According to the source, the FDN will simultaneously attack the towns of San Carlos, El Castillo, and Palo de Arco in southern Nicaragua.

Reports gathered by AFP from residents of the northern cantons of San Carlos and Los Chiles indicate that there are approximately 250 FDN members distributed in at least three camps located in Los Chiles, which in the past was the location of several training camps for Pastora's men.

"Commander Lobo" explained to AFP that the attack on southern Nicaragua will be carried out by commando groups of 20 or 30 men after the mining of the San Juan River which will hinder the Sandinist defense in that wooded and humid region.

This would be the first FDN action in southern Nicaragua since to date its field of action has been limited to northern Nicaragua.

Meanwhile, in Quesada, located 100 km northwest of San Jose, residents have commented on the presence of about five "gringos" (U.S. citizens) who arrived in recent days and who, according to circles linked to the counterrevolution, are coming to "help" in the struggle against the Nicaraguan Government.

Other North Americans who live in the region and who form part of a network of support for the counterrevolution, that also includes Costa Ricans, continue their work but according to individuals loyal to Eden Pastora, former Nicaraguan deputy defense minister, they no longer help Pastora's guerrillas but the FDN troops.

Pastora's guerrillas are wandering about the region, sick and malnourished, sometimes taking refuge in private homes. One of these homes located just 300 meters from Quesada park, serves as a hospital for about 10 wounded.

Some of them told AFP that they have been "abandoned" by their leaders, including Pastora, and that they have not received any type of supplies for more than a week. They charged that the officers "buy whiskey" in the region's hotels with the money that they obtain from the sale of military supplies, something that has become a "very good business."

The expressed opposition to the FDN's plans to mine the San Juan River because this would also harm Costa Rica which also has navigation rights in the waterway that belongs to Nicaragua.

Fernando "El Negro" Chamorro Rapaccioli, who leads the forces of the Democractic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] which are allied to the FDN since Pastora's expulsion at the end of June, is also based in the border region between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. He announced to the Costa Rican press yesterday that a "heavy attack" on southern Nicaragua will be carried out "in the next few weeks."

Meanwhile, discontent is growing in Quesada, a town with 15,000 residents, over the "increasingly evident" presence of illegal Nicaraguan immigrants who enter the country without being checked by the Health Ministry and who have provoked outbreaks of scabies and malaria.

Several residents also complained of the "unrest" that these immigrants, both guerrillas and refugees, provoke in Quesada where they frequent hotels, bars, and brothels and where in recent weeks they have caused fights and arguments due to their support of different counterrevolutionary groups.

CHAMORRO SAYS ARDE WILL LAUNCH 'HEAVY ATTACK'

PA121323 Paris AFP in Spanish 1149 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] San Jose, 12 Sep (AFP) -- Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Commander Fernando (El Negro) Chamorro has announced that his men will carry out a heavy attack in southern Nicaragua within the next few weeks.

Interviewed by a Costa Rican television station at a camp in an undetermined location, Chamorro indicated that ARDE's political and military organization was restructured after the crisis that occurred 2 months ago when Commander Eden Pastora separated from the organization.

About the time Chamorro made this announcement a high-ranking Nicaraguan military spokesman stated that more important "counterrevolutionary" attacks with planes and speedboats are expected in the country's south in the next few weeks after enemy forces concentrate in northern Costa Rica.

In addition, Sandinist leaders have stressed that the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, the other rebel organization, has been transferring men and equipment to Costa Rica's northern border to step up rebel actions in southern Nicaragua.

According to the Sandinists, these forces would concentrate between Penas Blancas and Sapoa on Costa Rican territory in keeping with the ARDE-FDN merger that was carried out at the direction of the CIA.

Furthermore, Rodrigo Rivera, chief of the Costa Rican northern command, told the local press that there are no anti-Sandinist camps in northern Costa Rica. He was referring to a charge made by independent Delegate Ricardo Rodriguez last week. Rodriguez said that the FDN and ARDE "try to use our territory to carry out their military plans." He also mentioned actions by the FDN in northern Costa Rica and added that there are rebel concentrations there. Finally, he asserted that Chamorro, who was expelled by the Costa Rican Government several months ago, frequently visits a farm in the country's north.

CASTRO CONGRATULATES ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

FL130152 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, today congratulated Mengistu Haile Mariam on the occasions of the 10th anniversary of the triumph of the revolution and the founding congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia. In the message, Castro expressed confidence that friendship, cooperation, and solidarity ties, forged between the two countries during the years of intense revolutionary work, would increase. He said the brother people of Ethiopia would continue to receive the internationalist support of the people, the Communist Party, and the Government of Cuba in the difficult but beautiful task of building a new society based on progress, justice, and equality.

MENGISTU RECEIVES RAMIRO VALDES, DELEGATION

FL131358 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] On Wednesday, the Ethiopian president received Ramiro Valdes, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba. Ptesident Mengistu asked the delegation to transmit his greetings to the top leader of the Cuban revolution, who is considered by Ethiopian leaders to be a true friend of that African nation. Ramiro Valdes headed the Cuban delegation to the festivities in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution and the founding congress of the Ethiopian Workers Party.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY GDR'S CONRAD NAUMANN

Bilateral Cooperation Agreement

FL131340 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Last night, Comander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, attended the signing of a direct bilateral cooperation agreement between Havana and Berlin. Also attending were Konrad Naumann, member of the Politburo of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and its first secretary in the capital of the GDR, and Julio Camacho Aguilera, Politburo member and first secretary of the party in Havana City Province. The document was signed by Oscar Fernandez Mell, Central Committee member and president of the provincial assembly of the People's Government, and Erhard Krack, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and mayor of Berlin.

Fernandez Mell said the materialization of the agreement will help further the orientations given by Fidel to transform the city of Havana and make it into a worthy capital of the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere. Erhard Krack said that the signature of the document corresponded to the close ties of friendship between the two parties and especially between Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro. The agreement provides for the participation of the GDR in the work of remodeling a party of the city of Havana and its technical advice in drawing up the next 5-year housing plan. The agreement also provides for the establishment of a Berlin-style store and tavern that will offer typical products from the GDR.

Addresses Rally

LD131723 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0841 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Havana, 13 Sep (ADN) -- An agreement on cooperation between Havana and Berlin was signed by the mayors of the two cities, Oscar Fernandez Mell and Erhard Krack, in the Cuban metropolis on Wednesday. The agreement envisages the GRD capital's support in the renovation and modernization of old buildings in Havana worth preserving, passing on experience in project planning, and training specialists.

On the occasion of the signing there was a further talk between Fidel Castro and Konrad Naumann, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary. The interlocutors assessed the SED delegation's present visit as a valuable contribution to the implementation of the 1980 treaty on friendship and cooperation. Thus, the agreed cooperation between the capitals of both countries underlines their close links in the service of strengthening socialism.

On the same day the delegation received a rapturous welcome at a rally in Havana attended by hundreds of construction workers and militia members. In his speech Konrad Naumann emphasized the GDR workers' pleasure over the successes the fraternal Cuban people have achieved in the political and economic fields, as well as in strengthening defense readiness: "We are convinced that functioning socialism is an important contribution to the cause of revolutionary development on all continents and serves world peace." This is a key point in the difficult and just struggle of all peace forces to put limits on the unpredictable U.S. administration.

"By no means do we underestimate the increased danger of war. We start from the basis that production and defense of the country are indivisibly united in securing peace," the speaker said. The GDR would do everything for a strong socialism in order to make peace more secure.

FLAVIO BRAVO VISITS CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HUNGARY

Statement on Prague TV

LD122349 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Flavio Bravo Pardo, head of a National Assembly delegation visiting Czechoslovakia, statement to Czechoslovak television at the conclusion of his visit to Czechoslovakia -- read by announcer]

[Text] It is difficult to express in a few words all I have seen and how deeply our delegation is satisfied with the results of the talks and meetings in your country. We have seen your diligent people, who achieved great successes in the economic, cultural, and all areas of life. Your people are linked with their party and government and proud of their achievements.

The world follows with concern the worsening of the situation in Central America and the Caribbean as a result of U.S. policy. The situation is very tense because the United States has decided to stifle the revolutions in the Latin American countries, which are the consequence of the centuries-long political and economic suppression of the peoples of this contingent.

The United States is trying to drown the revolutions in El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Cuba in blood, using any possible means, including provocations and massive force. I therefore believe it is necessary to unite firmly all progressive forces in the world to prevent U.S. aggression in Central America and in the Caribbean.

Meets Losoncz; in Budapest

FL132340 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, met today in Budapest with Flavio Bravo, president of the Cuban People's Government National Assembly. Losonczi and Bravo discussed matters of bilateral interest and international affairs.

The Hungarian official referred to the critical Central American and Caribbean situation and praised the firm Cuban position in the face of aggressive actions by forces that endanger the international situation in general.

Discusses U.S. Relations

LD132051 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] In the Parliament building this morning Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, received Flavio Bravo, president of the Cuban National Assembly, who is in our country on an official, friendly visit at the head of a parliamentary delegation. After the meeting the politician from Havana gave an interview to "Television Newsreel."

He said Hungarian-Cuban political cooperation is very good, and our economic relations are developing well. On the topic of the Central American situation, Flavio Bravo pointed out that tension in the region is extremely great because of Washington's aggressive policy. The United States is trying, with a network of bases, to force its will on progressive movements in Central America. There is a chance of a negotiated settlement only if Washington is successfully compelled to accept the principle of nonintervention.

The Cuban politician emphasized that Havana is ready to settle its differences with the United States at the negotiating table in a spirt of equality and sincere dialogue. The president of the National Assembly noted that, alongside a readiness for negotiation, the country's defense has not been forgotten either. Because of the American threat, all the Cuban people are actively preparing to avert possible aggression.

C.R. RODRIGUEZ BIDS FAREWELL TO HUNGARY'S ACZEL

FL131352 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Vice President of the Council of State and Government Carlos Rafael Rodriguez was at Jose Marti International Airport to bid farewell to Gyorgy Aczel, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. Gyorgy Aczel visited Cuba in response to an invitation. He met with top party and government leaders.

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR BOOK FAIR

FL132236 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Boris Pastukov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade and member of the CPSU Central Committee, has arrived in Cuba heading a Soviet delegation to the Second International Book Fair and Exposition to be held in Havana from 14 to 20 September. (Walt Shedic), director of Progress Publishing House, arrived on the same flight. They were met by Rafael Almeida, Cuban first vice minister of culture.

NICARAGUA'S ARCE, DELEGATION VISIT SANTIAGO

FL130204 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the FSLN Political Committee, is leading a Nicaraguan delegation that is visiting places of historical and socioeconomic interest in Santiago de Cuba.

COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT MONGE ON VOA STATION

PA132359 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge has accused the U.S. press of taking part in an unjust and deceitful campaign against his country. In remarks to the newspaper LA NACION, Monge refuted a WASHINGTON POST report that had indicated that an agreement to install a Voice of America repeater station in northern Costa Rica had been secretly signed.

With regard to this, the director of information at the U.S. Embassy in San Jose said THE WASHINGTON POST exaggerated the sum that the Voice of America will pay to share transmission time in Costa Rica. He said nothing was secret since the installation of the station is the result of talks held by Presidents Ronald Reagan and Luis Alberto Monge last year.

Nevertheless, the influential weekly UNIVERSIDAD warned in San Jose that the station the United States wants to inaugurate in Costa Rica is contrary to the neutrality policy and the national laws and turns that Central American country into an aggressor nation. Guido Fernandez, vice president of the Association for Information and Culture organized by the U.S. authorities to direct the station in Costa Rica, confirmed that the transmissions will at the most be 6 hours a day and that they might penetrate Nicaragua's radio space.

COMMENTARY ON 'VERITABLE GENOCIDE' IN GUATEMALA

PA131847 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 12 Sep 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Tomas Baudillo Navarro, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Guatemala, had admitted that there are at least 20,000 orphans in Guatemala, victims of the wave of violence that is sweeping through that Central American nation. Baudillo Navarro stated that in El Quiche Department there are currently 19,600 children who have lost their fathers or mothers, and 4,400 others who have no living parent. The chief justice said the number of orphans in Huehuetenango, San Marcos, and other Guatemalan departments is yet to be established. However, once these figures are known they will considerably increase the ranks of Guatemalan orphans.

The UN Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] recently revealed that in Mexico alone there are between 35,000 and 45,000 Guatemalan exiles who have fled their country's poverty and the political persecution by the dictatorship's repressive organizations. The UNHCR reports that Mexican authorities have relocated thousands of Guatemalan refugees to areas far from the border to prevent problems with authorities in that neighboring country, whose Army troops frequently enter Mexican territory to murder or abduct Guatemalan peasants. The cases of Guatemala's orphans and refugees are only two of the many facets of repression in Guatemala; there are many others.

A recent report by the Latin American Federation of Associations of Relatives of Detained and Missing Persons indicates that more than 35,000 people have disappeared in Guatemala over the past 5 years. The federation notes that 50 percent of all persons missing in Latin America are in Guatemala, where the Army conducts a veritable genocide. When one also considers the thousands of Guatemalans whom the regime's military and police forces torture and murder every year, one obtains a better picture of the drama the Guatemalan people are currently experiencing.

General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores' regime is deaf to the demands of the international community to end the climate of terror prevailing in that country. Previous Guatemalan regimes upheld this same policy, creating a state of official and institutionalized violence that offers no possibility for dialogue. On 30 August the subcommittee for the prevention of discrimination against minorities which is part of the UN Human Rights Commission, condemned the Guatemalan regime for its constant persecution of that country's Indian minorities. The resolution approved expresses profound concern over the serious, increasing, and routine violations of human rights in Guatemala, particularly against the noncombatant civilian population. The subcommittee is demanding that Guatemalan authorities adopt measures to guarantee full respect for citizens' fundamental freedoms and clear up the fate of the missing and arrested.

The document urges the world's governments to refuse to supply military and other kinds of assistance to the Guatemalan regime as long as the continuous, brutal violation of human rights continues. Despite all this, the United States and Israel continue to provide military and economic assistance to Guatemala. Meanwhile, the regime continues its policy of destroying land and exterminating the population in open defiance of the progressive international community. Therefore, as Guatemala's URNG asserts, the only path left to the people is that of armed struggle, which will continue its ascending rhythm until it achieves the overthrow of the dictatorship and the establishment of a popular government.

AUSTRALIA'S HAYDEN LAUDS NICARAGUAN PEACE EFFORTS

PA130342 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden has said in Managua that he advocates respect for international sovereignty and rights, and asserted his hope that the peace contacts being carried out by Nicaragua will conclude successfully. His statements were issued during an interview with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto. Hayden is on a tour through three Central American countries and Mexico.

OMEGA-7 LEADER DISCUSSES 'CHEMICAL WARFARE' USE

PA132123 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Report by Alberto Rabilotta, PRELA correspondent in Montreal]

[Text] The statement made by an anti-Castro terrorist that in 1980 he participated in an operation to introduce dengue fever germs in Cuba serve as confirmation that Washington carried out bacteriological war against the Caribbean country. Dengue fever is the name given to a disease transmitted by a mosquito. In 1981, this disease killed 158 people in Cuba, 101 of whom were children. At that time various U.S. and Cuban Government experts noted that the epidemic had been artificially produced. Eduardo Arocena, the leader of the Omega-7 terrorist group, has admitted in a New York court, trying him on charges that he murdered Cuban diplomat Felix Garcia Rodriguez in 1980, that in that year he also participated in an operation to introduce dengue fever in Cuba. Arocena, who admitted his relationship with U.S. intelligence services that began training him in the sixties, also discussed chemical warfare waged against Cuba. His mission was to introduce germs.

In 1981, when there was a dengue fever outbreak in Cuba and experts admitted that the only explanation for this situation was that there had been a massive introduction of the mosquito that transmits the disease, this correspondent spoke with U.S. experts who pointed to the CIA as the possible source of the disease. The CIA, the experts recalled, has studied the possibility of implementing chemical and bacteriological warfare against Cuba and other countries and the use of bacteria and germs that could destroy not only Cuban crops but also create panic among the population.

The statement by the terrorist, who is the leader of one of the most active Cuban counterrevolutionary groups, the group that for years has been the closest to the CIA, serves to confirm suspicions. There was the same suspicion with the outbreak of swine fever, the tobacco blue mold, and the sugarcane rust disease. What the leader of Omega-7 has said should be enough for the U.S. Congress to quickly investigate previous charges and present statements on the utilization of chemical products and bacteria against Cuba, something that not only goes against current international treaties on chemical and bacteriological warfare but also against U.S. laws.

It is a well-known fact that no counterrevolutionary group has access to bacteriological weapons, which require not only special handling but also special knowledge and treatment, and that only the CIA or the U. S. Department of Defense can engage in this type of action with White House approval. The investigations should be centered not only on those who carried out the operations against Cuba but also on those who authorized it in the first place. It is a fact that nuclear, chemical, and bacteriological warfare represent the most serious threat to mankind.

CHILEAN ANTIFASCIST LEADER ON PROTESTS, UNREST

PA122144 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Christian Gonzalez, president of the Chilean Committee of Solidarity With the Antifascist Resistance, interviewed by Nestor Nunez; date, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Nunez] Christian: The 10th national protest against the dictatorship of Augusto Pinochet has just ended in Chile. We would like to know the Chileans' evaluation of that nationwide protest.

[Gonzalez] On 4 and 5 September, all opposition sectors and almost all of Chilean society participated in protest activities in Chile. Although we have not received all of the information on that activity, we can say the protest was a resounding success, reflecting the fighting capacity of our people. Despite the intense campaign of terror the dictatorship unleashed against this popular mobilization, the people took to the streets, confronted the Carabineros and the other forces of repression of the fascist regime of Pinochet, and once again demanded Pinochet's departure and the immediate return to democracy. The fighting capacity displayed by the people in the streets, in towns and villages, in schools of all levels, and in cities throughout the country, such as Santiago, Valparaiso, Rancagua, and Concepcion, are evidence of our people's determination to fight, which the tyranny has not been able to subdue.

Further evidence of the success of this protest was the extent of the unity of the sectors that mobilized to repudiate the tyranny. At present, over 80 percent of the population is fed up with this regime that brings repression and misery to the great majority. I would like to mention another factor I consider to be extremely positive which is the armed actions of patriot commandos who have carried out acts of sabotage in many Chilean cities. These acts have affected power lines and bridges, transnational banks, and so on, despite the violent repression unleashed by the dictatorship before and during the protests. This repression can be seen in the deaths of nine Chileans who were not killed in a clash as had been claimed, but who were actually murdered in cold blood.

[Nunez] This popular protest practically coincided with the 11th anniverary of the fascist coup in Chile and also comes at a time when the progressive community is engaged in a display of solidarity with the Chilean people. We would like to know if you could tell us something about this?

[Gonzalez] As in past years, the impressive mobilization of international solidarity and support from the friends of the Chilean people's cause has been felt this September with even more intensity, precisely at a time when our people need such solidarity. Practically all of the countries on our continent have carried out solidarity activities, including Canada, the United States, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Costa Rica, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, and Argentina. As an outstanding example, we must point to Cuba's revolutionary solidarity with our people, which continues 365 days a year.

CHILEAN CATHOLIC CHURCH FEARS 'MASSIVE BLOODSHED'

PA132146 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] The Catholic Church in Chile has expressed fear that the current violence in the country could unleash massive bloodshed, and hopes for a prompt return to democracy. After an Episcopal Conference meeting, its Secretary General Sergio Contreras said that it is urgent that the position adopted by President Augusto Pinochet be subjected to an in-depth investigation. Pinochet said 2 days ago that he plans to remain in power until 1989. Contreras referred to the thousands of Chileans who are presently far from the fatherland, and said that to send opponents into exile is a violation of human rights, and dramatic punishment of individual, social, and moral consequences.

In Bogota, meanwhile, six Chilean exiles who in the past 15 days have tried three times, unsuccessfully, to return to their country have said that they will not renew their temporary Colombian visas. Our decision to return to Chile is unalterable, because it represents the interests of thousands of fellow citizens spread out in some 40 countries, Luis Guustavino, Jaime Gazmuri, Jorge Arrate, Eduardo Rojas, Jorge Vargas, and Eduardo Condez said shortly after the Colombian airline Avianca refused to take them to Santiago. The six Chilean leftist leaders appear on a list of almost 5,000 exiles who have been denied the right to return to the country by the Pinochet regime. The list was sent to the airlines so that they will refrain from taking them to that South American country.

VILMA ESPIN PRESIDES OVER FMC ASSEMBLY

FL131500 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] In Guines, Vilma Espin, alternate member of the Politburo and president of the Federation of Cuban Women (FMC), presided over an assembly in Havana Province to prepare for the fourth congress of the FMC. Some of the most debated subjects were: the incorporation of women into productive work and the problems she must confront, the work of the brigades of militant mothers for education, and the battle for the ninth grade. Also discussed were matters related to health and the participation of FMC members in the defense of the fatherland.

BRIEFS

NEW MAGAZINE -- The first volume of the new weekly magazine CUADERNOS DE NUESTRA AMERICA has been issued in a ceremony at the National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists [UNEAC] headquarters. Nicolas Guillen, member of the Central Committee and president of UNEAC, was present. [Summary] [Havana Television Service in Spanish 1103 GMT 7 Sep 84 FL]

GRENADA

GULP PLANS TO PROTEST INTERIM GOVERNMENT

FL132350 Bridgetown CANA in English 2234 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] St George's Grenada, Sept 13, CANA -- The Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) of controversial ex-Prime Minister Eric Gairy said today that it had sent cables to President Reagan and other world leaders in connection with "mammoth" demonstrations it was planning to protest the actions of the 10-month old interim government here.

A copy of the cable signed by the executive secretary of the GULP, former parliamentarian Albert Forsyth, was sent to CANA.

Among the leaders reportedly cabled are Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, and the secretaries-general of the United Nations and the Organization of American States.

The GULP said that the people of Grenada are tired of and strongly resent "imposed rule" of government and as such are planning demonstrations both in Grenada and in New York. No dates were mentioned for the proposed action.

The GULP said it would also call for the announcing of the date for general elections and immediate elections on the island.

The cable also quoted the GULP as telling the world leaders that Grenadians are calling for the international airport at Point Salines to be opened after polling by the newly elected government rather than next month as the interim government has planned.

The GULP formed the last elected government here until it was ousted in March 13, 1979 by the left-wing New Jewel Movement (NJM) in a coup. The NJM split into two factions before a bloody military takeover by the radical group last October. The interim Advisory Council was appointed after a U.S.-led invasion toppled the military.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

PUBLIC SECTOR WORKERS PROTEST WAGE POLICIES

FL111526 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Thousands of public sector workers in Trinidad and Tobago have begun a protest action against the government's wage policies. The workers in public sector unions have begun a protest in which you do exactly what your job requires you to do and no more. For instance, firemen responding to a fire will uphold the speed limit, will not work overtime, and will not operate vehicles or any equipment that is defective in any way.

The workers involved are firemen, teachers, prison officers, police personnel, postmen, and other public servants. The protest started yesterday and is aimed at emphasizing the public servants' dissatisfaction with the government's six percent wage increase over 3 years. The unions involve over 65,000 workers.

Prime Minister George Chambers has declared the government will not sit back and allow mob rule and trade unions to take over Trinidad and Tobago.